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Ζαω αισχρος αισχρως ὁ καλως πεφυκως. SOPH.

MEMOIRS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE GENERAL MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, K. G. LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S POSSESSIONS, CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER OF LONDON, LORD LIEUTENANT AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM OF THE TOWER DIVISION, &c.

THE death of a general, who has distinguished himself for his military talents in three quarters of the globe, must necessarily be considered as a great loss to his country. Our ambitious and powerful enemy threatens us with a Lysimachus in every division of his army; we therefore cannot lose a Lysander without great concern. The best writers on tactics have testified a preference for generals advancing in years, once younger leaders; they would, therefore, place more confidence in an Abercrombie and a Cornwallis, than in a Lake. This opinion, however, does not by any means contradict the assertion, that some of the young French generals are not inferior in military skill to the oldest officers on the continent; for it has been asserted (and we are not disposed to contradict the assertion) that most of Bonaparte's generals have gained a seven years experience in the course of a single campaign.

To this true, but extraordinary cause, added to the zeal which the cry of civil liberty or military glory enkindles in the breast of a Frenchman, may we ascribe the phenomenon of a lawyer's clerk emulating a Xenophon, and a tavern-keeper rivalling a Turenne. But, independently of the intrinsic value of the Marquis Cornwallis, as a British officer, the loss of him at this time, and in such a situation, seems peculiarly unfortunate to the interests of the state. Our possessions in the East Indies form one of the three main pillars on which the greatness and wealth of our empire rests. Such a man, being as experienced in the cabinet as practiced in the field, was wanted in that distant part of our dominions, to conciliate the minds of those numerous people whom we would familiarize to our yoke; and to oppose, in a silent but effectual manner, the artful influence our watchful and implacable adversary will always be ready to employ in our disfavour among the native powers of that vast peninsula. The wealth which we have drawn from that rich country, if not permanently secured to us, may be said to have constituted our chief weakness.

Lord Nelson's last victory may be considered as keeping the way to our possessions in the east safely open to us; but the death of Lord Cornwallis affords no consolation of the kind to lessen our sorrow. Such a silver-haired hero was wanted to attemper the rigour which has too often manifested itself in the councils, whether military or civil, of Indostan. Where can we look for his successor, with the same hope, or with so little fear? There has no appointment taken place, during the present reign, in which the whole cabinet more completely agreed, than in that of the Marquis Cornwallis to the governor-generalship of India. It satisfied every one but the veteran soldier himself. He rather acquiesced, than rejoiced in it. The desires of his sovereign sent him away once before, to the sacrifice of his domestic enjoyments.—The united wishes of king and people prevailed on him this time, to hazard his remaining strength in a long voyage, and a trying climate. He felt a presentiment that his health would not be equal to the task; for, on some recommendations from his friends, to place their sons, as aides-de-camp, &c. about his person, he has been heard to say, "Do not expect me to persuade or invite you to go out with me. You may

certainly count upon my friendship, but must not rely too much on the continuance of my life and power." His fears were but too well founded; no sooner had he reached the seat of power in Bengal, than the invisible Governor of Worlds removed him from this earth, and left him only the reputation of having honourably fulfilled his career in it.

This nobleman was descended from an ancient and illustrious family, who, in the reign of Edward the Third, came over from Ireland, and settled in Suffolk. An ancestor of this family, John Cornwalleys, was a sheriff of London in the year 1377, and knight of the shire in two parliaments of Richard the Second's reign. The lordship of Brome (which gives title to the presumptive heir) came into the family by marriage, about this time. In the reign of Henry VII. William Cornwallis was among those who were certified to be capable of supporting the dignity of knighthood; many gentlemen being knighted in this reign, as has been surmised, merely for the fees which thereby accrued to the crown.

This same person was, in the fifth of the same prince, nominated with others in the county of Suffolk, by act of parliament, to assess a subsidy granted for defraying the expence of the expedition to France, in which Tournay was taken. William was succeeded by his son John, who signalised himself in the expedition commanded by Howard Earl of Surrey, the Lord High Admiral, who, after repulsing the French in an attack on our coast, scoured the channel, and landed at Morlaix, which he carried by assault. As a reward for the gallantry displayed by John Cornwallis on this occasion, he was knighted by Lord Surrey. He was afterwards appointed steward of the household of Prince Edward.

Thomas Cornwallis, his eldest son, was knighted at Westminster in 1548. He greatly distinguished himself by his exertions when the commotion in Norfolk took place, which was headed by Kett, the tanner, bringing forces to the assistance of the Marquis of Northampton. At the attack of Norwich, he bravely entered the town with Lord Sheffield, who was killed; and Sir Thomas himself, being overpowered, was made prisoner, but was shortly after relieved by the arrival of the king's troops. In the last year of king Edward's reign he was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and, with the forces he headed, was very instrumental to the advancement of queen Mary to the throne. He was then at Framlington castle in Suffolk. During the whole of the reign of this queen, he continued in great favour, and was particularly active in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion.

He served twice in parliament; once for Gatton, and again for the county of Suffolk. In 1554, he was appointed member of the privy council, and, in 1557, comptroller of the household.—He appears to have been a man of great integrity; for, when it was debated in council to send the Princess Elizabeth out of England, and exclude her from the succession, Sir Thomas is said to have been the principal cause of dissuading the queen from so unjust a design.

On the accession of Elizabeth, being a catholic, he was excluded the privy council, and removed from his place of comptroller of the household; he then retired to his estate in Suffolk. His successor, William, embarked with the Earl of Essex for Ireland, and was knighted for his services in that kingdom. His second son, Charles Cornwallis, highly distinguished himself during the reign of James the First, by whom he was knighted, and appointed ambassador to the Court of Spain, where he resided several years with great reputation.

In 1610, when the household of Henry Prince of Wales was established, Sir Charles Cornwallis was appointed treasurer to his Royal Highness. An account of the life of this accomplished prince, who died at the early age of eighteen, lamented by all ranks, was written with considerable elegance by Sir Charles, who died in 1630*.

Thomas, who succeeded Sir William, dying unmarried, the estate devolved to his brother Frederic, the first lord. This gentleman, in his youth, was noticed by Charles I. when Prince of Wales, and attended him on his love-journey

* Sir William Cornwallis, son of the above, was the author of a small volume of Essays, published in octavo, in 1632.

to the Infanta of Spain. Shortly after the ascension of Charles, he was created a baronet, by letters patent, dated the 4th of May 1627. He was returned member for the borough of Eye, in the fifteenth year of Charles I.; he was also in the parliament of 1640, in the list of those who were termed Straffordians. He attached himself firmly to the royal cause, and was one of the members who assembled at the parliament held at Oxford in 1643. In the civil wars, Sir Frederic was distinguished for his gallantry on many occasions; he followed the fortunes of king Charles II. into exile, and accompanied him on his return. The day after the king's public entry into London (May 29, 1660), Sir Frederic was declared treasurer of his Majesty's household, and sworn member of his privy council. He was chosen representative the same year for Ipswich, on the death of Sir Nicholas Bacon. On the 20th of April 1661, three days previous to the coronation of Charles II. he was created a baron, by the title of Lord Cornwallis of Eye, in the county of Suffolk, "having (as the preamble sets forth) from his youth, with great fidelity, served King Charles I. in court and camp, for which he suffered the loss of his estate, imprisonment, and exile; and in testimony of the high esteem his Majesty had of his merits, he advanced him to the said degree and dignity*."

The subject of our memoir was the eldest son of Charles, fifth lord and first earl, and was born on the last day of the year 1738; his mother was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Viscount Townshend, who died Dec. 1st, 1785. He entered the army very early, for at the age of twenty, he had attained the rank of a captain of a light company in Colonel Craufurd's corps; and promotions, at that period, were much slower than at present. During the seven years war, Lord Cornwallis, then Viscount Brome, accompanied the Marquis of Granby to the plains of Germany, in the honourable and confidential capacity of aide-de-camp: here he distinguished himself on many occasions, and acquired that experience and reputation, which misfortune itself could not shake. He very early became a member of the representative body, being elected for the borough of Eye, in the eleventh parliament of Great Britain, for which he sat till the death of his father, in June 1762, removed him to the upper house. In 1761, he had been promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 12th regiment of foot. In 1765, he was nominated one of the lords of the bed-chamber; and about the same time was honoured with the appointment of aide-de-camp to his present Majesty, with the additional rank of colonel of foot. In the senate his conduct was manly and independent; and on many occasions he voted against those measures, which at length precipitated this country into a fatal war. When the memorable bill which deprived the Americans of their rights, by securing the legislative power of Great Britain over the colonies, was introduced into the house of lords, he was one of the five characters who opposed it. On the 25th of March 1766, he was advanced to be colonel of the 33d regiment of foot. In December of the same year, he became warden and chief justice in Eyre, of the forests, south of Trent. On the 14th of July 1768, his lordship married Miss Jemima Tulikens, daughter of James Jones, Esq;* With this lady he enjoyed the utmost felicity the connubial state can afford, till his duty called him to embark with his regiment for America. In the year 1770, he was appointed constable of the tower of London, and lord lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, both of which his father had formerly held. Shortly after his lordship's arrival in America, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, (September 29th 1775), and served under Sir William Howe, with great activity and credit. In November 1776, he penetrated into, and took possession of the province of New Jersey. The campaign being ended, General Cornwallis repaired to New York, with a view of returning to England, but hear-

* For many of these genealogical particulars, we are indebted to the memoir of the Marquis's brother, the Hon. W. Cornwallis, in the Naval Chronicle, vol. vii.

* This gentleman's singular succession to a large fortune is related at length in the facetious memoirs of Tate Wilkinson.

ing accidentally of the unfortunate affair of Trent-town, he most gallantly deferred his voyage, and returned to the Jerseys; these he afterwards received orders from Sir William Howe to abandon, and accompany him to the Chesapeak. The great American Commander knew too well the imprudence of hazarding a decisive battle: the service was unfortunately of that nature, that there was as little for the soldier to exult at, as the philanthropist. His lordship, however, neglected no opportunity of signalising himself. At the passage of the Brandy-wine, he commanded a considerable body of troops, which, after driving the enemy before them, took possession of Philadelphia; this happened on the 24th of September 1777. From the period of this important acquisition, until 1779, when Lord Cornwallis embarked as a lieutenant-general with Sir Henry Clinton for the siege of Charlestown, nothing occurred of sufficient importance to record. On the surrender of this place, the command of South Carolina, with about four thousand troops, devolved to him. General Gates, who had just captured Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, immediately took post at Camden, with about 3600 men. General Cornwallis, far from being daunted at the enemy's superiority in number, immediately marched to encounter them, which he did on the 16th of October. After a smart action, he took a thousand prisoners, seven pieces of cannon, a quantity of baggage, and pursued the enemy for twenty miles.

On the 14th of February this year, Lord Cornwallis experienced a heavy domestic affliction in the loss of his amiable and beloved partner. At the period when this nobleman was about to quit England, Lady Cornwallis, inconsolable at the idea of parting from him, after urging every plea that affection could suggest, applied to his uncle, then Archbishop of Canterbury, who, at her request, procured the King's leave of absence. But, notwithstanding all the fondness of the husband, duty prevailed over affection, and a nice sense of honour urged her much-loved lord to leave her. The separation was too much for her to bear; she literally fell a prey to love, sunk beneath the weight of her grief, and died; affording a singular instance of conjugal affection. By this lady, Lord Cornwallis had a daughter (married in November 1785 to Mark Singleton, of the Guards, son of Mr. Singleton, member of the Irish parliament, and a son, the present Marquis, who was born at Culford Hall, October 22d, 1774.

The recreant general Arnold*, having abandoned the service of his native country, and done great mischief to it in the Chesapeak, Lord Cornwallis resolved to effect, if possible, a junction with him; this he did on the 20th of May, 1781. He immediately went in pursuit of the forces under the celebrated La Fayette, who, however, decamped with such celerity, that they never could come up with him. Sir Henry Clinton, apprehensive for the safety of New York, thought proper to censure this step of Lord Cornwallis; this produced a coolness, which ended in a dispute, and appeal to the public; his lordship, however, in obedience to orders, abandoned Portsmouth, and concentrated his forces at York and Gloucester, Sir Henry promising speedy succours. This was the origin of all the misfortunes which succeeded. The combined American and French armies immediately invested the forces now drawn into York town, with the full resolution of holding out till the promised relief arrived. The English commander being at length reduced to the alternative of either surrendering or attempting an escape, preferred the latter, and actually conceived the idea of crossing the river, surprising brigadier Choisé, who was posted on the other side, mounting his own infantry on the cavalry of the vanquished, and thus effecting a retreat infinitely more glorious than any victory. In pursuance of this design, the light infantry, &c were accordingly embarked in boats, and transported to the Gloucester shores, in the course of the night; but a violent storm having arisen, the troops were driven much lower than was intended, and prevented, during a considerable time, from returning. In this distressful situation, and destitute even of ammunition, with no tidings of the long expected relief, his lordship, unwilling to expose his gallant army to

* It is a curious circumstance that this, which is a Saxon name or epithet, literally translated, means "faithful to honor!"

an assault, consented, on the 17th of October, to capitulate; the terms were on the whole, not unfavourable†.

Lord Cornwallis, on his return, had the happiness to find he still possessed the esteem and confidence of his country. He lived retired, to repose himself after the fatigues he had suffered, till the critical affairs of the East India Company called for a person who could unite the statesman with the soldier; and, at the same time, esteemed by both king and people. Lord Cornwallis being designated as that person, the high and important situation of governor general of Bengal was conferred on him, with the honour of the order of the garter.

The war with Tippoo Sultaun, which soon after took place, having been protracted for some time, under the direction of the Madras government, Lord Cornwallis left Calcutta on the 12th of December 1790, and took upon himself the command of the grand army. His lordship, although before Seringapatam, from its formidable state of defence, and the want of provisions which he experienced, was obliged to defer the conclusion of the war to another campaign. Early in the ensuing spring, the British army once more appeared before a place, the capture of which every one looked to, as the period and the reward of his labours. A junction with the Bombay army having been effected, the regular approaches were made, redoubts were raised, and had it not been for some unlucky events, in respect of which his lordship was entirely blameless, the Sultaun, stripped at once of his capital and power, would have been prostrate at his feet. As it was, however, the Sultaun was obliged to surrender part of his dominions, pay a large sum of money, and give up two of his sons, as hostages for the due performance of the treaty. This splendid conclusion of the war established our Indian security, and was the first step to the annihilation of the Mysore power. Lord Cornwallis's disinterestedness, in a region where the object of most of its visitors is merely to enrich themselves, by amassing money as speedily as possible, ought not to be passed over without a tribute of applause. Returning once more to Europe, he now promised himself a life of quiet and ease; but scarcely had he reposed from his Asiatic labours, when he was called upon to allay the horrors of civil war, which then raged in the sister kingdom, aggravated by a system of torture, plunder, and military bondage, which must consign to infamy those who thus disgraced the annals of our country. He was invested with the power of lord lieutenant; and the mild administration of this patriotic statesman soon disarmed the rebellious or disaffected; and the enemy who had actually invaded the country, were captured. Before the vice-regal powers were conferred, his sovereign created him a marquis, and admitted him a member of the privy council; the lucrative office of Master General of the Ordnance was also granted him. Towards the latter part of this nobleman's administration, when the subject of the Union was agitated, his popularity suffered some diminution, from an attempt, it was asserted, on his part, to overcome the freedom of debate by official dismissions. Some difference of opinion also arose on the question of catholic emancipation, which at length (in 1801) induced the Marquis to resign. In the treaty of peace, which took place at Amiens, he filled a diplomatic situation of considerable importance.

Marquis Cornwallis, when last appointed to the government of India, where he arrived the latter end of 1805, was in his 67th year; and his accepting the duties of so arduous a station, at so great distance too from his native scenes, proves how paramount the interests of his country were to every other consideration. His death occurred at a moment truly critical; at a moment when men of similar talents and judgment are more than ever required. It has been justly observed, that he was calculated better than any man to cure the wounds inflicted by our Indian system. His inflexible integrity and his moderation would have reconciled those native powers who had always placed the most unbounded confidence in his word, and had never reason to repent of the pledges they accepted. His character has been thus summed up.—"Marquis Cornwallis was the

† For more detailed particulars of his lordship's services, vide Military Journal, vol. 1.

wisest governor of India, and the only one, who encouraged a system of peace and conciliation. His idea of the government was that of a territory not to be extended, but improved—a country not to be oppressed but reconciled. His character was happily conformable to the principles of his government; age and temperament had cooled his ambition, and given him views above it. Simplicity and honesty were the strong traits of his character; and such was his moderation and benevolence, that, secure from every false temptation of glory, he spurned the mean ambition, the inglorious rapacity, the ignoble avarice, of trampling upon, exterminating and plundering the subject-powers of this vast empire, and swelling the train of Indian vassals. But above all he abhorred that low intrigue, so well known by the name of subsidiary-treaties. Too generous to govern by intrigue, too honest to rule by force, he was desirous to lay the foundations of his government in the common acknowledgment and perception of its justice. His code of Indian law was humanity." Immediately on his arrival, the noble Marquis had taken on himself the fatigues of his high office, and was proceeding into the interior to assume the command of the army in person, when he was attacked with a violent fever, which in three days terminated his valuable existence. He died at Ghazeepoor, in the province of Benares. The present Marquis married Louisa, one of the daughters of the duke of Gordon, on the 17th of April 1797.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Saturday, Oct. 12, 1805.

Fort William.

WITH sentiments of the deepest sorrow and regret, the government announces the decease of the most honourable Charles Marquis Cornwallis, knight of the most noble order of the garter, governor general of the East India company's possessions, and commander in chief of his Majesty's and the honourable company's land forces in the East Indies.

This afflicting and greatly to be deplored event took place on Saturday the 5th instant, at Ghazeepore, in the province of Benares, where his Lordship had arrived, in his progress to join and to assume the personal command of the army in the field; as well as for the purpose of accomplishing other important objects intimately connected with the interests of the state.

During a long and active life, distinguished by eminently honourable and arduous exertions in the service of his country, this illustrious and revered nobleman manifested all the energies combined with all the virtues which can dignify exalted public station, and adorn the sphere of private life.

As a patriot, a statesman, a warrior, and a man, the character of Marquis Cornwallis shines with distinguished lustre.

The records of the British Empire in Europe and in Asia bear ample testimony to the splendid and important services rendered by him, in different quarters of the globe, to his sovereign and his country.

To the East India company, the memory of Marquis Cornwallis is peculiarly endeared. To the service of his country in India were devoted some of the most vigorous years of his valuable life; and there, at an advanced period of it, it has pleased Divine Providence to terminate his earthly career of honour and of glory.

British India will ever be proud to associate with its happiness, its prosperity, and renown, the grateful remembrance of its venerated benefactor, Marquis Cornwallis; and the native powers of India will sincerely regret a man, who so deservedly possessed their unbounded confidence, and highest esteem.

By his sovereign, and his country, the death of Marquis Cornwallis will be deplored as a public calamity.—Europe at large, to whom his fame and his virtues have long been familiar, will lament the loss of such exalted and respected worth; and history will record his magnanimity, his benevolence, his love of justice, his inflexible integrity, his ardent valour, his wise and prudent policy, as eminently worthy of imitation, and of praise.

The flag of Fort William to be immediately hoisted half staff high, and to continue so until sunset.

Minute guns, sixty-six in number, corresponding with the age of the deceased, to be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

Similar marks of respect, with the solemnities suitable to the mournful occasion, to be paid to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, at all the principal military stations and posts dependant upon this presidency; and copies of the preceding orders to be transmitted to the government of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, and also to the government of the British possessions on the Island of Ceylon. By order of government,

J. LUMSDEN, Chief Sec.
to the Govt.

The Calcutta Gazette of the 20th of October, states that at a general meeting of the inhabitants, it was resolved—

"That in addition to the general mourning, which has been adopted, as a public token of the concern felt by this settlement on the death of Marquis Cornwallis, a mausoleum be erected, with the permission of Government, over the place of his interment at Ghazeepore, as a memorial of esteem and reverence for his virtues, and of gratitude for his eminent services."

Committees were at the same time elected for India and Europe, to carry the above resolution into execution. The committee for Europe consists of Lord Teignmouth, General A. Ross, Colonel A. Kyd, Sir J. Gore, and G. A. Robinson, Esq.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, after ratifying the vote by which the honours of sepulture had been decreed to Marquis Cornwallis in India, agreed to wear mourning during the space of one calendar month, as a testimony of their respect for the character of this nobleman, and as expressive of the regret with which they suffered the deprivation of his services.

LORD CORNWALLIS appears uniformly to have disdained the mercenary trade of politics. It has already been stated, that, on the question concerning the "Bill for securing the Legislative Power of Great Britain over the American Colonies," he was one of *Five Peers* who refused their assent to the measure. This ineffectual opposition being headed by the venerable Earl Camden, Lord Mansfield took occasion to rally their leader, on account of the *youth* of his associates.—"Poor Camden!" exclaimed the then Chief Justice, "could you only get four boys to support you?"

Notwithstanding some difference in opinion among our Parliamentary Heads, as to certain measures adopted by Lord Cornwallis during his administration of the government of Ireland, his conduct, in other respects, has lately received the unqualified approbation of both houses of the British Legislature. All parties concurred in admiration of his various talents, and in acknowledging the splendour of his achievements.

He, indeed, largely contributed to that UNION OF INTERESTS AND POWER, which, it was hoped, would have consolidated the resources of the BRITISH EMPIRE! Whatever dissentions, therefore, formerly attended the discussion of this momentous transaction, certainly the most important one in the history of our domestic polity, every friend to the empire must ardently deprecate the revival of sentiments that can tend only to subvert the best expectations of our common country, UNITY AND INVINCIBILITY!! and gratify the malignity of our common enemy.

Of inconsistency respecting the Union with Ireland, Lord Cornwallis is not to be accused. He supported the claim for Catholic Emancipation, and resigned his Vice-Regal powers when that claim was afterwards rejected.

To the Editor of the Universal Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING with that candour which should ever be inseparable from the literary character, indulged me on a former occasion with a few pages in your excellent Magazine; I hope you will in the same liberal spirit favour me with the insertion of what follows, as early as possible. Upon the preceding occasion, I had to contend with a person of a very different discription from any of the selfish conspirators in the bare-faced calumny, that appeared against my work, in a review for December last, which for the interest of truth, and fair criticism, I think myself bound to expose. My *Critical Reviewer*, indeed, for October, quoted fairly those passages from the work, which had offended either him or his friends, and thus far had some pretensions to the character of a rational Scholar and a Gentleman. But the arrogant pedant in the *British Critic*, for December, like a genuine son of hack-

nied venality, nobly scorning the influence of such humble considerations as truth, justice, or even common sense, has in four or five miserably bald lines, made up into three barren sentences, uttered as many falsehoods; some of which are so glaringly absurd, that nothing but the blindness of an interested, or malignantly envious partiality, could possibly have dictated. All which is is done for the obvious and *honest* purpose of depreciating my work—"to push the sale," of his own, or that of his *friends*, and other equally *honest* publishers, therein concerned. Hence, the more than common pains taken in *favouring* his readers with long extracts, in the broad swelling features of a puff-direct to the beautiful leaden catchpenny gleanings from every source, but the true one; and all this harmless, tricking puff-trap, is laid in the same number, a few pages preceding his abuse of my publication.

Having thus exposed the motives of this supreme dispenser of calumny, permit me now, Sir, to adduce my proofs. After giving what really is not the title-page of any of my three volumes, for that of the second volume, which is wholly taken up with the Life of Morland, &c. he has either never read, or thought proper to suppress, he says, "This seems."—What would he not determine about the merit of a title-page? "The first volume outdoes Munchausen in its improbability, and has no more to do with the Life of Morland, than with Bonaparte. The whole is poor stuff indeed."

To which I reply, That a criticism upon the title-page of a work, given thus doubtfully, instead of the work itself, is like condemning all the works of a painter, because our critic is too ignorant to understand the name, or comprehend the subject of any one of them. Surely it would have been no reflection upon any of the numerous portraits of the great Sir Joshua Reynolds, if a purblind would-be connoisseur should assert, that, to his defective optics, what was to every perfect vision a strong resemblance, seemed all confusion.

As to Munchausen, and his improbabilities, every candid reader will acknowledge this one advantage he possesses over our critic, namely, that of being, at least, a diverting liar.—But the whole of the Memoirs of a Picture is founded upon a positive fact, known to thousands, and most of the characters are real existing personages, whose tricks and chicane, so far from being improbable, are as notorious to persons of understanding, as the tricks and criticisms of some reviewers.

The remainder of the malicious jargon, contained in the next falsehood, is so palpable, and the suppression of the contents of the second volume so conclusive, as to the honest motive of our critic, that I shall content myself with merely pointing it out. He roundly asserts, "the first volume has no more to do with the Life of Morland, than with Bonaparte."

In page 145 of this very first volume, the frequent allusions to Morland are accounted for, and two pages, with a note, are also employed on that subject. From page 222 to 227, he is introduced by name, and the opinion of the connoisseurs assembled in a night cellar upon his works, with other curious originals, occupies five entire pages. Again, the long note at the end of this first volume, his Memoir is announced and the reader is prepared to expect a genuine Life of G. Morland in our second volume.

I hope, Sir, that the foregoing proofs are sufficient to convince any honest mind, capable of discriminating between truth and falsehood, how far the mere ipse dixit of any plodding interested critic can be depended upon, in their review of a work they either never read, or could not comprehend. However, that part of my work, which every capacity can embrace, and which has, at least, satisfied all the relatives of the subject of it, nay, even the Critical Reviewer, who wished I had confined myself to it, and who admits it to be as entertaining as it is true.—I say, this work shall be given to the public in a very short time; and "the Life of G. Morland" will be submitted to fair criticism in a separate volume, embellished with a genuine portrait of our painter by his brother-in-law, Mr. W. Ward.

Yours, &c.

W. Collins.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Aristotle's Art of Poetry, abridged; with notes.

CHAPTER 5.

* Comedy is an imitation of the worst men. When I say worst, I mean not those who are irretrievably devoted to all kinds of wickedness, but only to ridicule; for ridicule is a defect without pain, and which does not contribute to the destruction of the subject in which it is. The changes and improvements which comedy has undergone since its first invention, are unknown. It was late before the magistrates admitted a comic chorus. Epicharmus and Phormis were the first who thought of forming the subject of comedy, and consequently that manner came from Sicily. Epopæia is similar to tragedy, in that it imitates the actions of the great†; but it differs in employing one and the same sort of verse, and that to a larger extent: while tragedy confines itself as much as possible to the circuit of the sun‡. He who can judge well of a tragedy, whether it be good or bad, will be competent to judge of epopæia; for all the parts which constitute epopæia, will be found in tragedy, but the rule reversed will not stand.

CHAPTER 6.

Tragedy is an imitation of a thing that is grave, entire, and grand, and which excites and refines passions in us by means of compassion and terror*. The decorations of the scenery, with discourse, and harmony, form essential parts of tragedy. Manners and sentiment distinguish the actors; from these two sources all actions proceed, for they are the causes of good and evil to mankind†.

But the arrangement of those parts of the fable which constitute a trage-

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* Aristotle proves himself a great master in determining, that that only which is ridiculous, must be the subject of comedy; for all other sorts of wickedness and vice have a tendency to raise indignation and pity, passions which can take no place in the comic scene. Mons. DACIER.

Notwithstanding this ingenious observation of M. Dacier, we cannot implicitly believe that ridicule alone formed the subject of the ancient comedy, at least if Horace is to be accredited in the following lines:

Si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus, aut fur,
Quod mœchus foret, aut sicarius, aut alioqui,
Famosus multa cum libertate notabant.

Such characters were eminently vicious, and more than subjects of ridicule.

Aristotle affords an admirable reason for what he has advanced, for no art can flourish, when it is neither sanctioned by the laws, nor received by custom.

† Res gestæ regumque ducumque—as Horace expresses it.

‡ It is the observation of M. Dacier, that passions rule in tragedy, so that this poem neither can nor ought to be otherwise than short, since nothing that is violent is of long duration. But manners and customs which are not begun and finished at once, belong to an epic poem, and consequently its action ought to have a larger extent than that of tragedy. By the circuit of the sun, is meant that space of time in which he runs through our hemisphere, and Aristotle teaches, that all the action of a tragedy ought to be contained in the space of one day.

*——Meum qui pectus inaniter angit
Irritat. mulcet, &c.

Such was Horace's idea of a good dramatist, who could inflame or still his emotions at pleasure. We have sufficient reason to observe the inferiority of modern music or poetry, with respect to its effect on the human mind. Cicero has a noble passage on the moral effects produced by a good tragedy.

De orat. lib. 1. sect. 51.

† Although we may truly say that manners and sentiments are sufficient to make a man happy or miserable, independent of his actions; yet the tragic poets know no other good or evil, than that which proceeds from actions; for otherwise, instead of imitating actions, they would imitate passions and qualities.

dy, are extremely important. For tragedy is an imitation of the actions of men; and by our actions we are rendered either happy or miserable. In drawing the actions of men, we connect their manners and inclination.* And, as an instance of the importance and difficulty of what I have advanced, our ancient poets have acknowledged that they found it much easier to succeed in the style of writing, than in disposing the fable of a tragedy†.

Sentiment is the faculty of expressing what is suitable to the subject. This chiefly depends on rhetoric, but our ancestors were unacquainted with the refinements of language; and the unassisted effusions of nature gained only on the stage‡.

The diction is the explanation of things by words, and has the same force both in prose and verse*.

The decorations are diverting†, but of little effect, for tragedy needs not ornament to keep alive its force.

CHAPTER 7.

These things being explained, let us see how the constitution of the subject ought to be, since it is the first and principal part of tragedy. Those who would manage a subject well, can neither begin nor end it where they please, but ought to follow the scheme which I have given.

Whatever lays a claim to beauty among animals, ought to have a just

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* Nothing can more firmly invalidate this assertion of Aristotle than the actions of Ulysses, in which are expressed the passions of the soul. There is the description of one passage in particular, which is preserved throughout the whole piece; it is the affection Ulysses bears towards his country; it repeatedly occurs, and once, upon an occasional revival in his thoughts of the destructions and misery the Greeks underwent before Troy, his passion breaks through every restraint; we immediately see him all in tears. This affection of his is painted in a simile the most pathetic that can be conceived, and the most expressive of his affection for his countrymen. L. 5. v. 30.

† This exactly agrees, observes Mr. Tyrrhit, with what is mentioned in the fourth chapter, δραματα καλεισθαι τινες αυτα φασιν, οτι μιμενται δρωντας. This difficulty being compared with the facility of succeeding in the other parts, is an incontestible proof that the subject is the most important part of tragedy. For it is a truth confirmed by the experience of all ages, that in all arts, that which is the principal is most difficult, and arrives latest to its perfection.

‡ Mons. Dacier is of opinion that Aristotle speaks of the orators and not of the poets, in this passage; he goes so far as to assert, that the poets, on the contrary, endeavoured as much as possible to embellish their language, and never courted simplicity. The original words are very significant, and are quoted by Mr. Tyrrhit, though they revolt from his own judgment. "Les anciens poetes avoient fait tout le contraire de ce qu'il dit icy; ils en cherchoient qui ce qui pouvoit orner leurs discours, et ne suivoient nullement la maniere naturelle et simple."

* Format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem
Fortunarum habitum; juvat aut impellit ad viam:
Post effert animi motus, interprete lingua. Hor. Art. Poet.

† Mention is made by a variety of authors, of the superb and opulent decorations of the scenery of the ancients, which was always proportioned to the value and importance of the play. M. Dacier asserts that more money was expended in getting up the Medea of Euripides, the Electra of Sophocles, and a few other plays, than in all the wars which were maintained against the barbarians. Indeed, at the present day, great attention is paid to dramatic situation and stage effect; and the public taste is become so vitiated, that it looks for a display of theatrical pomp, in the adventitious decorations of song, procession, and scenery. Indeed, as Foote has observed, "Carpenters and scene-painters are the only poets now, and carpenters and scene-painters are the only actors for bringing full houses: but this will ever be the case, till public taste and spirit throw just and necessary contempt on such frippery exhibitions as nature and reason mutually blush at." Dramatic Censor.

and reasonable magnitude; for beauty consists in the order, and in the magnitude. Nothing in the rational or irrational creation, which is either too small to escape observation*, or so large that we cannot see it all at once, has any claim to exactitude of form or regularity of beauty. Thus, as animals ought to have such a magnitude that the eye may measure it easily, so ought the subjects of dramatic pieces to have such an extent, that the memory may retain them without trouble†. The precise measure of this extent, in what regards the representation, cannot be determined by certain and fixed rules. All that can be said, is, that it ought not to exceed what is probable and consistent with the fable of the drama.

CHAPTER 8.

The fable ought to be one, but not, as many think, taken from one person only*.

For the actions of many men are so irregular and inconsistent, that we can never reduce them to this unity, and make of them one and the same action. † Homer seems to me perfectly to have known this defect, either by the natural sagacity of his happy genius, or by his knowledge of the rules of art‡. In the Odyssey he has omitted nothing which could tend to enlighten his fable; and on the other hand, nothing is superfluously admitted; for instance, he has not added to his adventures, the wound he received on Mount Parnassus, nor his feigned madness, when the Greeks assembled their army, neither of which accounts could in any degree illustrate or embellish his

* The pleasure which the sight of any object gives, is not pleasure which is produced in a moment. It is necessary that the eye run over all the parts, and view the resemblances and proportions, and this is what a small object will not allow: it is seen in an insensible space of time (εγγος τε αναισθητε χρονε) and cannot afford any great degree of satisfaction.

† "For what the eye is to visible objects, the memory is to intellectual." *Dacier.*—Mr. Addison, however, in his essay on the Pleasures of the Imagination, reckons greatness and infinity as capable of affording a high intellectual gratification, "Nothing," says he, "gratifies the mind so much, as those large growing ideas which lead her on almost to an infinity. Our imagination loves to be filled with an object, or to grasp at any thing which is too big for its capacity: we are flung into a pleasing astonishment at such unbounded views, and feel a delightful stillness and amazement in the soul, at the apprehensions of them." "The imagination," says a later critic, "seems to be imitated in Milton, where Satan meets with that violent shock in travelling through chaos; the fall strikes us more, because it has no bounds: it is still continuing lower and lower; and the mind, in endeavouring to conceive it, is lost in its desired infinitude."—*Spence's Essay.* "Infinity has a tendency to fill the mind with that sort of delightful horror, which is the most genuine effect, and the truest test of the sublime."

Burke.

* Aristotle refutes the error of those who pretended the actions of the hero formed the unity of the poem. *Dacier.*

† Amid the high encomiums paid by Longinus to the poems of Homer, he concludes his remarks on the Odyssey with this passage—τοιαυτα γαρ πε, τα περι της τε Οδυσσεως ηθικως αυτω διολογημενα οικιαν οιονει κωμωδια τις εστιν ηθολογημενη, in which his testimony coincides with that of Plato, who represents him as a true dramatic poet. He who is indeed acquainted with Longinus, will remember that that great pattern of the excellence he describes, adduces instances from Homer, not remarkable for a glaring or a pompous stile, but deriving their claim to sublimity from a noble energy of thought, decorated by a proper and natural expression.

‡ Mr. Harris has considered Shakspeare, as Aristotle has Homer, and left it uncertain to what cause his transcendant merit should be ascribed. "Tis thus too that Shakspeare, either by knowledge acquired, or, what is more probable, by the dictates of an innate superior genius," &c.

Philoso. Arrang.

poem*. The same exactness is observable in the Iliad.

The action then, or plot of the fable, must be one and entire, and whose different parts are so connected, that if you transpose one, the whole arrangement will be entirely destroyed. For whatever will admit a change or transposal in any of its parts, cannot be consistent and entire in its plan.

To be continued.

GEORGE WITHER.

OF the numerous productions of this poet, few have been entirely preserved. He was a leading satyrist of his age; and his Epithalamia, though written in honour of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. on her marriage with Frederick Count Palatine, early in 1652, shews him to have been at that time no favourite with the court. Wither raised himself many enemies, and passed great part of his life in a prison. The following pieces, which are little known, may contribute to the amusement of the general reader, as they are of a miscellaneous description, and partake not of the virulence that mostly characterises his writings. He was born in the year 1588, and died in 1667. L.

(From his "Epithalamia," 1620)

Soldier! of thee I ask, for thou cans't best,
Having known sorrow, judge of joy and rest:
What greater bliss than, after all thy harms,
To take a wife that's fair, and lawful thine;
And lying tranced in her ivory arms,
There tell what thou hast 'scap'd, by Powers Divine!
How many round thee thou has slaughter'd seen;
How oft thyself hath been a near hand expiring,
How many times thy flesh hath wounded been;
Whilst she, thy fortune and thy worth admiring,
With joy of health, and pity of thy pain,
Doth weep and kiss—and kiss and weep again!

OF WOMEN.

(From the same.)

Women, as some men say, inconstant be;
Perhaps a few; and so, no doubt, are men:
Nay, if escapes we could aye plainly see,
I fear that scarce there will be one for ten.
Men but their own lusts have, that tempt to ill;
Women have lusts, and men's allurements too:
Alas! if their strength cannot curb their will;
What should poor women, that are weaker, do?
Oh! these had need be chaste, and look about them,
Who strive 'gainst lust within, and knaves without them!

EPIGRAM.

(From the same)

Old Orpheus knew a good wife's worth so well,
That, when his died, he follow'd her to hell:
And for her loss, at the Elysian grove,
He did not only ghosts to pity move;
But the sad poet breath'd his sighs so deep,
'Tis said, the devils could not choose but weep!

ON THE ARMIES ENGAGED IN THE PRESENT WAR.

Continued from page 531, Vol. IV.

THE events which have recently happened on the continent, have but too fully confirmed the remarks we made on the French armies and to

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* The pretended insanity of Ulysses, to prevent himself from going to the Trojan war, is well known. Homer has, however, entirely omitted it, as having no connection with the subject of his poem. He, however, makes an excellent use of the adventure of the wild boar on Mount Parnassus (though the account itself is not specifically mentioned). For by the scar he received, the old nurse Eurycléa recognized her master, and all the precautions Ulysses used to conceal it, were in vain. This discovery serves admirably well to bring about the great anagnorisis, so truly tender and affecting as it is, between Ulysses and Penelope.

what might be ascribed their unexampled success. The war will no doubt be terminated before the unsuccessful combatants can avail themselves of the experience they must have had by their repeated battles. It is at once a novel and afflicting sight, to witness an army of more than a hundred and forty thousand Germans reduced, in the course of a three months campaign, to less than one half the number, not counting at the same time between thirty and forty thousand Russian auxiliaries. The historian must feel at a loss for language to paint the circumstances, so as to deserve credibility at a future time, when it is represented at what an immense distance from the capital of the victorious nation, this feat has been atchieved, and with what a comparatively small loss to the victors. We could not fail to gain full assent from the reader in our late opinion on the impetuosity and celerity of Frenchmen.

These qualities alone would give that people an inconceivable advantage over their late enemies according to the present system of warfare. The impetuosity with which they commence and keep up an attack, has in more than one instance very lately gained them a battle against the Austrians, which no thinking man, acquainted with the numbers in both armies engaged, could have supposed possible. From this cause, they are enabled to direct so great a force against one point of the line of the enemy, that he is forced to give way and appears confounded. At this precise moment it is that the fate of the conflict may be said in a great measure to be decided. The day is thus lost, sometimes before a charge has been made on those agile warriors. The French greatly dislike the charge of both German and English soldiers; in fact, they cannot stand it. They avoid it whenever they can, and it is the study of their generals to deprive their opponents of the advantage a charge of bayonets gives them.

It has been affirmed, and we believe with truth, that nine times in ten during the last three wars, the British army has obtained the desired object by this kind of charge, when it has been made against equal numbers. The French sharp-shooters, and their flying artillery, very often disconcert their enemies. If the former happen to be checked or repulsed, they retire behind a strong body of reserve, and knowing as they do, how well they shall be supported, and at the same time conscious of their quickness in reaching this cover; it is amazing to witness their boldness in approaching the main body of the opposing army. It is to the fatal accuracy of these marksmen, that so many more than the proportion of officers have been killed in the engagements with the French of late years.

The artillerists in general of that nation have nothing of excellence in their character, even now. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war, they were contemptible to a degree. An American officer who made a campaign with the French in Flanders, and was at the battle of Jemappe, reported the French artillery to be in a miserable state indeed. They have, however, in each succeeding campaign, compensated greatly for the bad condition of their artillery in general, by selecting a few of the flower of their soldiers to form what has been denominated a *flying artillery*.

The boldness and rapidity of this species of artillery answers the purpose of a greater quantity, and, besides the advantage it derives from the choice made of the men attached to it, they can place their pieces wherever they please according to the nature of the ground, and all this without obliging the infantry to be subject to its movements; thereby leaving it so much lighter and less incumbered. But we propose to speak of the chief power opposed to France, viz. The armies of Austria.

We can hardly speak of Germany without associating a high military character with the name; *Alemanni* or all men, implying originally the picked men of all countries for military service. Their descent is therefore warlike in every sense. This race of men through many ages have obtained and preserved great renown for the valour of their armies, and for the strictness of their discipline. They have been justly praised by all writers on tactics for their duty, order, and patience, in the severest cam-

paigns. A mutiny is scarcely ever heard of in the legions of Germany. The abundance, the beauty of symmetry, strength of muscle, and tractability of their horses, together with the size and noble mein of the horsemen, exhibit a spectacle of martial grandeur always pleasing to a military beholder. Most of the hussars are born as it were under their horses, and have hitherto been considered the first cavalry in Europe. This nation of soldiers, possessing a fertile country and consequently a vast population, has scarcely ever till this moment appeared exhausted.

It has been the fate and the honour of the two Lascys, or Lacys as they are sometimes called, to give uniformity to the military systems of two great nations, at nearly the same period of time.

Marshal Lacy, so much in the favour of the emperor who employed and exalted him, planned that system which has been followed with very little deviation ever since. There was certainly a want of regularity and method in the Austrian army before his time, but it is a doubt whether he did not carry those desirable qualities to too great a pitch. This opinion may seem to savour of the paradoxical to those who conceive that order and discipline are all that are wanted in soldiers.

It is true that armies are little more than living pieces of mechanism, constructed to produce certain formations and constant movements: so it is with the individual human body, different parts having different functions allotted them. In both cases we cannot give certain properties to one part, but at the expence of the other: each department should be fitted to the service required from it, and disposed of so as to produce the desired end, in the easiest and most effectual way. France, ever as conspicuous in policy as in the arts and sciences, has very beneficially held up this maxim in view. While the Austrian commanders allow that the house of their late emperor's predecessor derived the greatest benefit from the order and economy introduced by marshal Lacy into the war accounts, and the armies, they do not scruple to say that he did as much harm as good, by his system of reform among the German light troops; for that although he preserved their ancient principles of formation, he took from them some of those qualities which obtained them a pre-eminence in the service to which they were appropriated, viz. lightness, enterprize, and stratagem. In short, by applying his favourite system of uniformity to all the army, he rendered the whole too heavy, and thereby deprived the light infantry of a sort of necessary irregularity, or rather of those movements which ought to arise out of the occasion, which cannot always be foreseen.

The aulic council has often sat to discover and discuss the causes of the repeated disasters of their armies in the few last campaigns, and it is thought they will shortly determine upon some extraordinary measures to be adopted in future. There is no doubt but the uniform system of Lacy will be in a degree laid aside. Order and steadiness are not all that is required to enable armies to be victorious. The French are the least orderly and steady of any troops in Europe, and their victories have nevertheless been endless. The Austrians possess those qualities in so extreme a degree, as to stand with an apparent moral and physical immobility, while whole ranks drop beneath the discharge of small arms, and whole files are swept away by cannon shot. The French cannot, nor indeed scarcely any other people, stand this sight without being more affected. The courage of the German is more constitutional, that of the French more artificial; emulation and perhaps vanity excite it in these latter people, and honour with example carry it to its proper pitch.

As the Austrians were to be relied on for their steadiness in the most violent assaults, too little consideration was bestowed by their generals on those subordinate qualities or expedients which often secure a victory against odds and against speculation. In former wars between the Germans and French, the armies of the latter undoubtedly greatly dreaded that quality in their adversaries. The French attacks are often terrible from their impetuosity and repetition: the Austrians, however, have been known to stand without any change of countenance. The French no longer dread this quality; they speak of it with pleasantry

bordering on ridicule. It is therefore high time a system were resolved on, which shall enable the Austrian generals to communicate those qualities and movements to their armies, which are so strongly dictated by the conduct of their enemies.

Many reasons may be offered for the want of success in the Austrian forces, against those of the French in the present and late war. The Austrian recruit is taught to believe that obedience and steadiness are all that will be required of him, and all that he will have to learn. Beyond this, he has no military schooling, he is really little better than an automaton; whereas, since the law of conscription has prevailed in France, the French soldier arrives at the army with a superior degree of intelligence and instruction. He has knowledge enough to take those means of self preservation, as far as he can act individually, which may not be concerted or commanded by his superior. Any thing like this, is beyond the faculty of the Austrian. Habit is become instinct to him; he stops at what is imprinted on his memory; and at the hazard of his life, allows no discomposure to make him deviate from it.

The French have out-done their Austrian adversaries by *finesse*, as well as by celerity; otherwise the Hungarians and the people of the southern provinces, are qualified by nature and habits of living, to make excellent light infantry. They are more inured to fatigue, and by their pastoral and almost savage life, can better bear the severity of weather in the open air.

Such men as these, trained to light infantry service, might effectually be opposed to the same description of troops among the French. The inferiority of this species of force, occasioned the Austrians to experience those memorable defeats among the mountains of Geneva in 1795 and 1796. In the Grison, 1799, the losses of the emperor were still more striking. A writer judiciously observes, "That order which is so very advantageous in an open war, and in manœuvres, is fatal in mountainous situations: alertness, dispatch, a perfect knowledge of the ground, and individual intelligence to profit by it, are here the necessary qualities." The Austrians are censured for their anxiety to observe a system of regularity which it is impossible to preserve, and thereby to keep themselves united. They do not set a sufficient value on high ground, which is frequently of more importance than numbers, but remain collected at the bottom, upon the erroneous principle that a sufficient number of men will defend the ground they occupy, thereby allowing their enemy to harass and weary them out, and in the end defeat them. If then the Austrians had a light infantry equally agile with those of the French, and ready to occupy eminences as they should offer, they would soon be taught to consider mountains as strong places; and by keeping such out of the possession of the enemy, their main army might preserve its unity and regularity with conspicuous advantage, and accordingly, those qualities which are more easily lost than acquired, would be of the utmost importance to the success of the campaign.

The Austrian cavalry is undoubtedly the finest and best on the continent, in combining the different and desirable qualities of speed, strength, and tractability; when we read therefore the accounts of the various battles they lose, we naturally enough consider what their cavalry could be about? The fact is, this part of their force, and which constitutes the principal strength of their armies, is rendered less useful by the manner they are compelled to receive battle. As it has been the misfortune generally in this signal campaign for the Austrians to accept and not to give battle, they have been forced to fight upon the ground their enemy chooses, and he is wise enough to fix upon that, where the cavalry of his opponent can have least to do; and we may easily discover that he wishes to have nothing to do with the Austrian cavalry.

The French artfully and cautiously studied this important point by means of their corps of aerostats at the battle of *Fleurus*; but they have done so still more in the later campaigns, through the diligence of their topographers. According to the most ancient tactics it was thought more advantageous to accept than to give

battle. This might be a reasonable opinion; but circumstances which neither party can always command, were liable to throw the advantages on the other side. The Turks and Russians, especially, always rush on the enemy as soon as they discover him: this fact, however, ought by no means of itself to weigh on the judgment of a German general. Perhaps, of all the troops in the world, the German are the best fitted to receive the assault of the enemy, owing to their coolness and innate intrepidity; but then the French are the enemy from whom they can accept it with least chance of advantage. The former powers think less of the disadvantage which may lie in their way, from the nature of the ground, and other circumstances: the first, relying on their scymeter, and terrific cries; and the last, in their long and broad bayonets; whereas the French have sedulously studied the benefits they are likely to derive, from the nature of the country, and the ground on which they are to contend; to obtain which, they will make wait for the nearer approach of their opponent, or by forced march upon forced march, come up with him at a moment when they were thought to have been at ten leagues distance. This was the course pursued by the French, against the unfortunate Suwarrow. His bayonets were too formidable for the conscript and other troops of the then consul. The old troops of France were terrified at the sight of them; they, therefore, fled from the plains; nor was it till they betook themselves to the hills and uneven ground of Switzerland, that they durst make a stand against their Siberian adversaries. Here the pursuers found their graves, or their ruin. The wily French, under their experienced Massena, stripped the hitherto constantly victorious Russian chief of those laurels he had daily gathered in Italy, and with which he was in hopes of soon decorating his sovereign's and his own brow, and retiring from the fatiguing service, loaded as much with honours as with years.

Experience does every thing with warriors, though not with ministers. The French generals and armies have then the superiority on this head, that our admirals and navies have; and we are well persuaded, that like a more and less skilful person sitting down to any game where judgment is required, the longer the trial lasts, the more the latter will lose. We cannot but impute it to the disheartened minds of the Austrian generals, that they do not avail themselves of all their own peculiar advantages, but allow the French to make use of stratagems, and exercise all their skill, in which it is acknowledged they have no rivals. The by-stander is astonished when he considers how well the Austrians manœuvre, and sees them allow the French to fix on a *terrein*, which secures them from the attacks of cavalry, and admits them to scatter their riflemen, to the great annoyance of their flanks and front. Cavalry, as has been before observed, can only be dreaded by infantry, drawn out in open plains, or that is badly disciplined and in thin order: whereas the French infantry were never so careful, as since this war in Germany, of preserving a close order, so much so, that in almost any ground, they defy the cavalry. The case was quite different in the Duke of Marlborough's wars. Then it was the extent of their line they studied: to turn the enemy was thought to be half a victory; and the reason of its being so thought, was, that to be turned by one of the parties, was felt as half a defeat.

To sum up, therefore, all we have to say on the subject, is, that a general of genius will do best, if left to act according to circumstances. This has been the case with the French commanders, but not so with the Austrian. The French have conformed to no system as laid down by any tactician whatever. The campaign of 1793 differed from every thing laid down in the rules of war. It is, perhaps, from knowing all, and adhering to none, that they have been successful, where it was thought impossible that they could be so. And who will question the skill and conduct of a captain who has won forty pitched battles?

In this arduous struggle, England was led (though we know not by

whom) to look to Prussia for her assistance. The battalions, as well as the coffers of Frederick, may be supposed full; but for the condition of her armies, little can be said, as they have never made their appearance on the theatre of war, since they retired from the lines of Weissembourg. It never was our opinion that they would step out in this late occasion, for it is with kings as with private persons, they study their own and nearer interest, without regarding their general good, or remoter considerations. This sudden and disastrous turn of affairs must have disappointed the views and expectations of the young Swedish monarch, who appears to have been touched with the fame of his great ancestor, Charles XII. The abrupt ending of the conflict on the continent, will enable him to march his forces back without injury; for it must be allowed that he was leading his pupils of war into a dangerous school. All that Bonaparte has atchieved, is not the sole effect of his arms, powerful as they have been. Sieyes, by his negociations at Berlin, obtained those assurances of Prussian forbearance, which emboldened the new emperor to advance through a territory, without hesitation, which neither the rights of nations, nor the rights of conquest, could authorise. Thus, an abbé has, perhaps, done as much towards the capture of Vienna, and the humiliation of the Austrian power, as the ablest general in the French service.

Having thus sketched a picture of the condition and conduct of the European armies, with which the interest of Great Britain has been in a great measure involved, it becomes us seriously to consider what we shall do to obviate the ill effects of the misfortune of one part, and the defection of the other. It is a painful, in some degree an invidious task, to be compelled to censure the measures of our government, at a time when every hand should be united to save the country from those disasters, with which it seems threatened. We may continue to reduce the naval force of our enemy, but if he succeed in retrenching our commerce, we shall be the worse for the conflict. If France had not a single ship of the line, and yet could shut us out from those ports of Europe, with which we have had so beneficial a commerce, our prospect would nevertheless be far from bright. We have now, and have had a long time, all the commerce of the East and West Indies; that is, all the commerce that an irresistible navy could give us. It is, however, a species of forced commerce, and such an one as we cannot in reason expect always to enjoy. Our colonies are not quite happy under their commercial restrictions; our neighbours are greatly dissatisfied. The Americans complain loudly. The Dutch, hitherto the carriers of the world, have no employment for their ships. We have done as we pleased with friend and foe, on the ocean, since the war began; nor can it be denied, that during that period we have imported great wealth into England. It is a wealth, however, on examination, that will be found to create our weakness. A great portion of it has run into a very few channels; the part which has fallen to the share of government, has been squandered to establish a system, which pleases only a few. Taxation has been extended to an unexampled length, to maintain a force which has not subdued, nor even checked our avowed enemy, but has served to give jealousy to our supposed friends. If the coffers of government have received a larger supply than ever, the hands which are allowed to dip into them, have been multiplied; we may therefore say, without a paradox, that the greater our supplies are, the greater is our need. The time is fast approaching when the patriots of the country will be obliged to speak out; they will pay no further seeming respect to those trumpeters of the minister, who hailed him as *the pilot that had weathered the storm.* It may be fairly supposed, however, that at this moment he wishes he had not again resumed his station at the helm. The rocks and quicksands present to him so frightful an aspect, that he must regard it as a post of danger, and not of honour. He would, perhaps, gladly place the rudder of the national bark in other, in abler hands. Where shall we look for them? What man will take upon him the responsibility

attached to an office so full of perils? He must be a bold one who can look to it unappalled. The presumptuous are always the least deserving our confidence. The time was, when a philosophical, not a declamatory language, would have unnerved our adversary; that opportunity is lost. We must now fight it out; and though we may never lose our honour by the combat, we ought to recollect it was not by quarreling with our neighbours that we grew great, nor is it by that we should expect to remain so. Such a man as the real friends of their country have in their eye, would have said to this new emulator of Alexander, "You want colonies. Well, take those which in fairness belong to you, and preserve them by your wise policy. You want commerce. Enjoy that also, as far as your diligence entitles you to expect it. We are willing to run that amicable race with you. We shall appeal to the understandings and opinions of mankind all over the world, for the fairness and frankness of our dealings; after which we shall never be afraid, if provoked, to appeal to arms to defend and preserve whatever of ours may become an object of the unjust designs of any rival." This spirited and ingenuous language, held to our neighbours without, accompanied by a just and generous treatment of certain of our friends at home, would at once have unnerved our adversary, before the seeds of his ambition had begun to grow, and would have secured the full and free co-operation of the democratic part of our constitution (the most powerful in this, as in every country where its force is displayed) in support of our well-devised establishment. The PERSON, however, whom we wish had been better advised, has, in right of his prerogative, determined the above course should not be followed. By the persevering, though injudicious conduct of the minister he has made choice of; those whom we have sought to make our allies, find it their interest to abandon us, and to express no anxiety for what may be the final issue of the approaching shock. Let us then, in the name of all that is dear in a valuable kingdom, try what another language in our cabinet and senate will do: of oratory, rhetoric, and declamation, we have had too much; and to those who may smile at the word philosophic, as being insensible of its power and influence, we would observe, that the French Revolution, in the first instance, was only an object of contemplation among philosophers. If the opinions of this description of men could do so much in France, would to Heaven we might try their power in this country! We again repeat it, we must fight with other weapons than arms, or we shall be overpowered in the long run.

Of the policy and designs of this new Military Colossus, we propose to speak in our next number, as well as of the probable means that will be afforded him of completing the universal monarchy which has been attributed to the ambitious views of a Sapor, an Alexander, and in more modern times to a Charles V. and to a Louis XIV.

NELSONIANA

(Continued from page 16.)

"I told the custom-house people I should, after such a day, seize all foreigners I should find in our islands, and keep them out to the utmost of my power till that time; they fancied I could not seize without a deputation, and therefore disregarded my threats. In May last I seized the first; I had the governor, the officers

of the customs; all the planters upon me; subscriptions were soon filled to prosecute me; and the admiral stood neuter, although his flag was then in the roads. Before the first vessel was tried, I had seized four others, and having ordered the masters on board to examine them, and sent marines on board the vessels, not allowing some of them to go on shore, I had suits taken out against me, and damages laid at the enormous sum of 40,000l. sterling. When the trial came on, I was protected by the judge for the day; but the marshal was desired to arrest me, and the merchants promised to indemnify him for the act; but the judge having declared he would send him to prison if he dared to do it, he desisted. I fortunately attached myself to an honest lawyer, and don't let me forget, the president of Nevis offered the court to become my bail for 10,000l. if I chose to suffer the arrest. He told them I had done only my duty, and although he suffered more in proportion than any of them, he could not blame me. At last, after a trial of two days, we carried our cause, and the vessels were condemned. I was a close prisoner on board for eight weeks, for had I been taken, I most assuredly should have been cast for the whole sum. I had nothing left but to send a memorial to the king, and he was good enough to order me to be defended at his expence, and sent orders to Mr. Shirley to afford me every assistance in the execution of my duty, referring him to my letters, &c. as there was in them, what concerned him not to have suffered. The Treasury, by the last packet, has transmitted thanks to ——— and the officers under him, for their activity and zeal in protecting the commerce of Great Britain; had they known what I have told you (and if my friends think I may, without impropriety, tell the story myself, I shall do it when I get home), I don't think they would have bestowed thanks in that quarter, and neglected me. I feel much hurt, that after all the loss of health and risk of fortune, another should be thanked for that, which I did, and against his orders. I either deserved to be sent out of the service, or at least have had some little notice taken of me. They have thought it worthy of notice, and have neglected me; if this is the reward for a faithful discharge of my duty, I shall be careful, and never stand forward again; but I have done my duty, and have nothing to accuse myself of.

"Most probably the next time you see me will be as a Benedict; I think I have found a woman who will make me happy; I will tell you more of the matter shortly, for my paper is full. Remember me to Kingsmill; he is more in practice than myself in writing. To Lord Ducie say compliments; why has he never sent the younker? I am sorry he has left the service. Adieu, my dear friend, and believe me I am,

With the most unfeigned regard and esteem,

Yours faithfully,

HORATIO NELSON."

Notwithstanding the virulent opposition of the traders, and the inexcusable supineness of his superiors in command, by whom his patriotic exertions were evidently discouraged at the time, Nelson had the satisfaction to find his conduct approved, in the most unqualified manner, by his sovereign and his country.

Of the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, to which he was appointed on the 30th of January 1793, many particulars seem worthy of preservation. "Foremost in the hour of danger and difficulty (he was now on the Mediterranean station), while at the same time his bravery was happily mingled with the most consummate prudence and profoundest judgment, it became rather a matter of public wonder, if any official report of an encounter passed Captain Nelson over in silence. He was entrusted as a negociator; employed as a naval partizan, as a superintendant of transports, and as a general officer on shore." "*Agamemnon*," writes Nelson, off Sardinia, Dec. 1st, 1793, "has had her share of the service; we have only had our anchor down thirty-four times since we sailed from the Nore, and then only to get water or provisions. I have now upwards of one hundred of this ship's company absent; we are not much better than a fifty gun ship." In another letter, dated Bastia, May 30th, 1794, he adds, "Agamemnon

goes to Gibraltar, to get something like a refitment, having now been without the slightest repair in hull or rigging, sixteen months." Before Nelson quitted this ship, (he was appointed Captain of a seventy-four, in May 1796), it was observed that he had fairly worn her out. When she came into dock to be refitted, October 1796, she had not a mast, yard, or sail, fit for service. Even the hull had been, for a long time, secured and kept together by cables properly served round her.

Towards the close of 1783, and previously, of course, to the breaking out of that Revolution, in the counteraction of whose ravages he sustained so conspicuous a part, Captain Nelson made a tour to France. His account of this excursion, is given in two letters to his friend Locker, and will be found uncommonly entertaining.

St. Omer, Nov. 2d, 1783.

MY DEAR SIR,

Our travels, since we left you, have been extended to much greater length than I apprehended; but I must do Captain Mac the justice to say it was all my doing, and in a great measure against his advice; but experience bought is best; and all my experience I have paid pretty dearly for. We dined at Canterbury, the day we parted from you, and called at Captain Sandy's house, but he was just gone out to dinner, in the country, therefore we did not see him; we slept at Dover, and next morning at seven o'clock, put to sea with a fine N. W. wind, and at half past ten we were safe at breakfast in Mons. Grandsire's house at Calais. His mother kept it when Hogarth wrote his Gate of Calais. Sterne's Sentimental Journey is the best description I can give of our tour. Mac advised me to go first to St. Omer, as he had experienced the difficulty of attempting to fix in any place where there are no English; after dinner we set off, intending to go to Montrieul, sixty miles from Calais: they told us we travelled *en poste*, but I am sure we did not get on more than four miles an hour: I was highly diverted in looking what a curious figure the postillions in their jack boots, and their rats of horses made together.

"Their chaises have no springs, and the road generally paved like London streets; therefore you will naturally suppose we were pretty well shaken together by the time we had travelled two posts and a half, which is fifteen miles, to Marquees. Here we were shewn into an inn, (they called it;) I should have called it a pigstie; we were shewn into a room with two straw beds, and with great difficulty they mustered up clean sheets; and gave us two pigeons for supper, upon a dirty cloth, with wooden-handled knives. (O what a transition from happy England!)

"But we laughed at the repast, and went to bed with the determination that nothing should ruffle our tempers. Having slept very well, we set off at day-light for Boulogne, where we breakfasted. This place was full of English, I suppose because wine is so very cheap. We went on after breakfast to Montrieul, and passed through the finest corn country that my eyes ever beheld, diversified with fine woods sometimes for two miles together, through noble forests. The roads mostly were well planted with trees, which made as fine an avenue as to any gentleman's country seat.

"Montrieul is thirty miles from Boulogne, situated upon a small hill, in the middle of a fine plain, which reached as far as the eye could carry you, except toward the sea, which is about twelve miles from it. We put up at the same house, and with the same jolly landlord that recommended Le Fleur to Sterne. Here we wished much to have fixed, but neither good lodgings, or masters could be procured; for there is no middling class of people; sixty noblemen's families lived in the town; they owned the vast plain round it, and the rest are very poor indeed.

"This is the finest country for game that ever I was in; partridges are sold at two-pence halfpenny a couple, pheasants and woodcocks in proportion, and, in short, every species of poultry. We dined, supped, lay, and breakfasted next day, Saturday; then we proceeded upon our tour, leaving Montrieul, you may suppose,

with great regret. We reached Abbeville at eight o'clock, but, unluckily for us, two Englishmen, one of whom called himself Lord Kingsland), I cannot possibly suppose it to have been him,) and a Mr. Bullock, decamped at three o'clock that afternoon in debt to every shopkeeper in the place.

"These gentlemen kept elegant houses, horses, &c. so that we found the town in an uproar. No masters could be had at this place that could speak a word of English, and all masters that speak English grammatically, attend at the places frequented by the English, that is to say, St. Omer's, Sisle, Dunkirk, and Boulogne, to the northward of Paris, so that as I had no intention of travelling to the south of France till the spring, at any rate, I determined, with Mac's advice, to steer for St. Omer's, where we arrived last Tuesday; and I own I was surprised to find, instead of a dirty, nasty town, which I had always heard it represented, a large city, well paved, good streets, and well lighted.

"We lodge in a pleasant French family, and have our dinners sent from a *traiteur's*. There are two very agreeable young ladies, daughters, who *honour* us with their company very often. One always makes our breakfast, and the other our tea, and play a game at cards in the evening; therefore I must learn French, if it is only for the pleasure of talking to them, for they do not speak a word of English. Here are a great number of English in this place, but we visit only two families; if I did, I should never speak French.

"Two noble captains are here; you do not know, I believe, either of them; they have not visited me, and I shall not, be assured, court their acquaintance. If Charles Pole is arrived, and you write to him, give my kind respects to him. I esteem him as a brother. Tell me where I can write to him. You must be heartily tired of this long epistle, if you can read it, but I have the worst pen in the world, and I can't mend it. God bless you, and be assured,

"I am your sincere friend,

"And affectionate humble servant,

"HORATIO NELSON.

"Captain Macnamara desires his compliments to you; his and mine to Mrs. Bradley, Dyne, &c. Direct to me A Monsieur Nelson, chez Madame La Morie, St. Omer, en Artois."

St. Omer's, Nov. 22, 1783.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"YOUR kind letter I received last night. I concluded you were in London, as I had not the pleasure of hearing from you sooner. Since I wrote last, I have been very near coming to England, occasioned by the melancholy account I received of my dear sister's death. My father, whose grief on the occasion was intolerable, is, I hope, better, therefore I shall not come over; she died at Bath after a nine days illness, in the twenty-first year of her age. It was occasioned by coming out of the ball-room immediately from dancing. Your time with Captain Reynolds must have been very agreeable. The good opinion he is pleased to entertain of me is highly flattering. It is more than my short acquaintance with him had a right to expect. French goes on but slowly; but patience, of which you know I have not much, and perseverance, will make me master of it.

"Here are two navy captains at this place, but we do not visit; they are very fine gentlemen with epaulets. You may suppose I hold them a little *cheap*, for putting on any part of a Frenchman's uniform. Macnamara is very much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken about his picture; he will write a postscript at the end of his letter. Captain Young visited me to-day, and to-morrow we meet at dinner. I shall certainly deliver your compliments. He is come over to place his brother, who is a lieutenant, in a French family. He returns immediately to England. Mac was present last night at a very elegant ball, but my mind is too much taken up with the recent account of my dear sister's death to partake of any amusements.

"I am much obliged to Charles Pole for his remembrance. I should have written to him had I known where to have directed a letter. When you write to Captain Reynolds give

my best compliments, and to Captain and Mrs. Gardner also. If I am not in England before the winter is over, I shall go to Paris in the spring, where I have received a most polite invitation from the officer whom I detained off Porto Cavallo. I did not know his rank at that time, or after, till I came here: he went by the name of Count de Deux Ponts. He is a prince of the empire, a general of the French army, knight of the grand order of St. Louis, and was second in command at the capture of York Town. His brother is heir apparent of the electorate of Bavaria, and of the Palatinate. The present elector is eighty years of age, and this gentleman's brother is upon his death-bed, so most probably I shall have had the honour of having taken prisoner a man, who will be a sovereign prince of Europe, and brings into the field near a hundred thousand men. His letter is truly expressive of the attention that was paid him, when on board my ship.

"There are a vast number of English at this place: I visit but few of them. In two of them I am very happy in their acquaintance; one is the brother of Massingberd, who was in the Lowestoffe; he is very polite, and his lady a very complete gentlewoman. We are quite at home. The other is an English clergyman, who has a very large family, two very agreeable daughters grown up, about twenty years of age, who play and sing to us whenever we go. I must take care of my heart, I assure you. God bless yon, my dear friend.

"I am yours, most sincerely,

"HORATIO NELSON."

EXCURSION INTO WALES DURING THE AUTUMN OF 1805.

AS it was our only design to pay particular attention to the scenery of Wales, and as it was dark nearly the whole way to Stratford-upon-Avon, (where we stopt to breakfast), no observations occurred. We, however, crossed the bridge built over the far-famed Dee, consecrated by the genius of Shakespeare, on which stands an old pillar, erected (I think) by Henry VII. The river at this place is tame, and uninteresting; its banks were unornamented with trees, and no abrupt ascents, or swelling meadows, gradually rising from its surface, were to be observed. In the town, we were directed to look at the house, in which our great dramatic bard was born. It is a poor looking hut, built in a curious manner, partly of wood, and partly of plaister, and were the wooded parts not strait, they would appear like the ribs of a ship, before they were planked. These wooden ribs, they paint of a dark colour, which, contrasted with the white-washed part, form altogether a very singular, and glaring appearance. From Stratford, we pursued our journey to Birmingham; at this place we only staid to change horses; all observation, therefore, was prevented, except those we made as we rapidly passed through the town. It appeared an astonishing size. The streets were very long, and well built; and there are many buildings adjacent to the town, not yet finished. What we saw of this place, gave us an idea of its opulence, and clearly confirmed our opinion, that industry ardently and unremittingly pursued, will elevate the poorest and most contemptible mortals, to the heights of prosperity. This town is a famous instance of it. It has grown gradually from a small town, to what may be properly termed a metropolis. Mr. Bolton, a mechanic of this place, through his ingenuity and abilities, lives near the town in the stile of a nobleman. His house looks like a palace, surrounded with an extensive shrubbery, and ornamented in every part by the tasteful hand of art. Near to his own residence, he has erected a beautiful villa, for his daughter. The views from the scite of each of these buildings, are fine, and sufficiently extensive, diversified with meadows, corn fields, and woody plantations. Below by the side of the canal, his manufactories are built They appear very extensive.

A little beyond Birmingham, we saw a fine seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, well ornamented with wood; the park and grounds surrounded with a brick wall. This may be more secure, but nothing looks so in unison with rural scenery as park paling. We then travelled on to Wolverhampton, and until we came to Shifnal, nothing particularly attracted our notice. There, all was novel, dreary

and disgusting; on each side of the road, the mouths of the coal mines, with their apparatus, were seen; and men and women, dark and dirty as the soil on which they trod, we observed busily employed. As far as the eye could scan, the whole country appeared involved in smoke, arising partly from the steam-engines employed to raise the water from the humid mines, and partly from the large heaps of coal, which they burn to make coke for the smelting houses, which abound in this part of the country.

We could not avoid reflecting on the hardships thousands suffer, and the dangers they encounter, whilst working in the bowels of the earth, to procure comfort for us in winter, and to supply artisans with the means of pursuing their employment with advantage. Without fuel, how comfortless would be our habitation, however decorated; and, with a supply of it, how cheerful is even the poor peasant's cottage, with only a table, a matrass, and a wooden chair.

At no great distance, are the iron-works; erected at this place, no doubt on account of the vicinity of the coal mines. It was now dark, and as we came suddenly to them, the first view was horrible! All that the ancient poets have pictured to their warm imaginations of the infernal regions, is here perfectly illustrated. Flames and smoke on every side, as far as the eye could discern, surrounded us, and an offensive sulphureous vapour arose from the houses where the smelting business was carried on. At the first view, it appeared a dreadful conflagration, like a large city on fire! The smoke was so offensive, we anxiously wished to pass this horrid place. The complexion of the inhabitants was mostly sallow, and vegetation seemed tinged by its baneful effects; the hedges and the leaves of the trees, were black as soot; the fields were less verdant, and the gardens had a sickly hue. The external appearance of the houses also wore that sombre look, which was prevalent in this part of the country.

With great pleasure we left this place, viewed, (it ought to be understood) by us, as travellers seeking for beautiful scenes, and turning with disgust from every object which disfigured her naturally fine features. No one can doubt of the advantages arising from these mines and manufactories, contemplated with the eye of a tradesman, or an artisan. From them, commerce receives wonderful aid, and the state, of course, is greatly benefited.

I pass on to Shrewsbury. The town is finely situated, and though the buildings are not handsome in the centre of it, there are some good houses in what they call the wall; this wall is part of an old monastery, and the gardens are many yards below it, sloping down to the banks of the Severn. This fine river nearly surrounds the town; it is rather broad and rapid; its banks are bold, and rise gradually on the opposite shore, to a considerable elevation. On the town side is an excellent walk called the quarry. It is planted on each side with large elm trees, which, intermingling their branches, form a fine canopy to protect those that walk there, from the heat of the meridian sun, or the descending shower. We crossed the stream, and ascended the hill on which stands the house of industry—a fine building; it has the appearance of a gentleman's seat; it is, we understand, well regulated, and productive of great good to the children of the indigent. From this elevation, scarcely any thing can exceed the beauty of the prospect; the eye embraced a circular scene. Towards Shropshire the Wrekin majestically towered—the whole vale beneath, beautifully cultivated, and pleasingly diversified with meadow, and corn fields. At a distance, the blue mountains of Wales were seen, broken and irregular, pushing their rough heads into the clouds, which seemed to embrace them. The whole view was terminated all around, with bold hills, woody slopes, brown arable green pasture, and yellow corn fields. The new church is a beautiful stone building, and is a pleasing feature in the landscape. On an eminence nearly perpendicular, on the banks of the Severn, stands an old castle, the residence of the late Sir William Pulteney; from the round tower, it has a fine prospect over the adjacent country. At a little distance

is a large cotton and thread mill, worked by steam: this manufactory affords employ to many hundreds of poor children. The banks of the Severn, at this place, are abrupt, and the stream appears rapid and deep. We were amused whilst rambling over the hill near the house of industry, with the singular appearance of several inclosures, paled, and ornamented with trees and seats. On enquiry, we found they were called arbours, the property of different corporate bodies residing in the city of Shrewsbury. When the mayor is elected, they repair to this place, in great form, and each company proceeds to their own arbour. The mayor then pays his respects to each, separately, and drinks their health, which, no doubt, is returned with copious libations to the drunken god.

Having seen as much of Shrewsbury as we wished, we returned to our inn. The next morning we set off for Wales; we reached Oswestry, where we breakfasted. Our route then lay through Cherque, a pleasing village, situated on an eminence ornamented with a small green, and a fine grove of stately elm trees. Before you enter the village, on the left, is a large aqueduct, through the arches of which, the hills are seen boldly rising, well closed with wood, amongst which the white bark of the elegant birch, forms a pleasing contrast to the dark brown, craggy hills, which on every side surround them. The hardy pine springing from the fissures of the rocks, with scarcely any appearance of earth to afford them nourishment, grows here luxuriantly, and ornaments these craggy mountains. The whole view at Cherque was picturesque, and the pencil of the artist might form a fine landscape from the materials which this place would afford him.

The vale of Langlloen next presented itself to our view. Nothing (we conceive) could be superior to the beauty of this vale. In the centre, the river Dee meanders sweetly: its rapid current, flashing over its stony bed, is broken into small waves, whose whiteness, contrasted with the dark hue of the stream, shaded by beautiful shrubs, and trees which grow luxuriantly on its banks, is extremely interesting. The ground from the margin of the stream, rises sometimes gradually, and sometimes abruptly and bold, to a prodigious height. Nearly to the summits, the farmers have cultivated with considerable pain and toil, these elevations. It was pleasing to behold the lovely inclosures of pasture and corn fields, wood and arable, with their green hedge rows, (the same as in England) amidst such wild crags, they formed a pleasing contrast to the rugged and desolate tops of the mountains which environed them.

The next scene which particularly arrested our attention, was of the terrific kind. As we walked up the hill, our eyes were directed to a deep, tremendous glen; a bridge was thrown over it for the accommodation of passengers, under the arch of which lay a huge fragment of rock, which impeding the passage of the stream, it rushes violently through a small opening, forcing its way through the craggy masses which oppose its passage down the glen, flinging itself with irresistible fury from ledge to ledge, foaming and roaring, as it pursues its irregular and winding course! For a moment it seems to pause, apparently spent with fury; it, however, soon re-assumes its natural character, winding round the huge masses of dark-coloured rock, which form the bed of its channel, again rushing to a distant ledge, till it is lost amidst the mazes of the woody glen! From its rough margin an amphitheatre of wood, chiefly oak, rises to a great height, nearly perpendicular, and highly ornaments the scene. On the opposite bank (by the road side) tremendous rocks, grey with age, frown over the stream, and almost threaten the adventurous traveller with sudden destruction.

We left this scene of admiration and terror, on which we had stood gazing a considerable time, and hurried on towards Bangor, passing a small lake on the right, bounded as usual with rocky mountains. The whole space between the lake and the mountains was covered with immense fragments of rock, which at various times had fallen from their summit. Not far from hence, we came to a fine cascade; the rain had poured impetu-

ously the whole day, and had filled the channels of the river, we of course saw this fall to great advantage. It was not deep, but astonishingly picturesque; large masses of rock formed the bed of the stream, they seemed flung there by the Genius of this wild region, to torment it. It is seen running with amazing velocity, in a hundred directions, to find a passage, sometimes winding circuitously round a rocky fragment, at others pouring itself through a small opening direct into the foaming waters underneath! Close to the road, roaring and foaming with a dreadful noise, a large part of the water flings itself on a bed of rocks just below, with frightful fury. After tumbling itself from rock to rock for a considerable time, it assumes an appearance of tranquillity, and forms a kind of bason or reservoir; after resting, as it were from its labour, it again rushes amidst the broken rocks, and pursues its furious course till it terminates into the lake we had just passed. As we journeyed on, the roaring was succeeded by a faint murmur, which distance had softened, and rendered pleasing to the ear. All the fine lakes of this country appear to be supplied by these streams; some of them are several miles in length, and from one to a mile and a half broad. Were it not for these lakes, the country must be deluged; streams accompanied us in every direction, and though they are delightful as part of a landscape, yet were the lakes not to act as large reservoirs to those streams, the whole of the vales would be one continued marsh, or moor, and instead of fine verdant pasture, and brown corn fields, rushes would be their only produce!

We now proceeded by Lord Penryn's slate quarries (which give employment to several hundreds of persons), to Bangor. At the Penryn Arms we stopped, and found good accommodation. From the parlour windows of this house, the view is beautiful; the garden slopes down to the edge of the channel, which divides Anglesey from Britain. This arm or branch of the sea is rather broad, and filled with dangerous shallows. In the front we saw plainly Beaumaris, the capital of Anglesey, and at a little distance we saw Puffin island, so called after a bird of that name, which makes its appearance in April, though after August not one is to be seen. The inhabitants catch these birds and pickle them, and they are, we were informed, a good article for exportation, and afford them a considerable profit. On the right, the bold head land of St. Orm projected itself into the channel opposite to Puffin island, and formed something like a pass to the sea.

From Bangor we sailed down the Swale to Caernarvon; the passage is in some parts rather dangerous. In the middle of the channel are sunken rocks, and the skill of a good pilot is requisite to navigate a vessel safe to its place of destination. A noisy rippling is heard among the rocks, which is a signal to the attentive steersman. Our pilots having some business to transact at Lord Uxbridge's, on the isle of Annesley; we stopped there for some time, and had an opportunity of viewing the appearance of the house. It is a white building, with a chapel attached to it on the right from the water, having a bow front, and I believe a sexagon wing on the western side. From these windows the eye must be delighted with the view of the Welch mountains climbing above each other, and striving to push their rugged heads to Heaven. Their elevated summits are indeed perpetually wrapt in clouds! In the front, the venerable Snowden towers above the rest; his form, less regular than the lesser mountains, is more grand and interesting; around his head, the clouds were ever rolling, a decisive evidence of his sublime height, whilst the inferior mountains' tops were clearly seen. On each side of the house, fine plantations of trees, chiefly oak, sloped to the water's edge. The Welch coast is here rather low and uninteresting, thinly ornamented with cultivated fields, heath and furze being generally prevalent. A few houses are only perceived from this point, and indeed, all through North Wales, population appeared very slender.

To be continued.

Greatest, least, and mean State of the Barometer, Thermometer, *and* Hygrometer, *and the Quantity of* Rain, *in the Year* 1805.

1805	Barometer			Therm. out.			Therm. in			Hygrometer.			Rain.
	Great.	Least	Mean	G.	L.	M.	G.	L.	M.	G.	L.	M.	Inches
Jan.	30,58	28,81	29,75	47,5	29	37,4	50	39	43,8	70	57	63	1,63
Feb.	30,38	29,03	29,97	52,5	24,5	42,6	53	39	46,2	68	51	60	1,13
Mar.	30,37	29,56	30,09	62	30,5	44	55	42	48,5	63	49	57	0,95
April	30,53	29,45	29,96	61,5	37,5	47,4	54,5	44,5	50,5	69	46	57	1,71
May	30,45	29,47	30,04	70	39	53	62	46	53,3	64	44	56	0,92
June	30,52	29,58	30,14	72,5	46	57,3	67,5	52	58	65	45	56	3,57
July	30,44	29,49	30,08	75	54	61,7	67,5	58,5	62,6	67	51	58	2,34
Aug.	30,41	29,65	30,08	74,5	58,5	64	69	62	63,4	64	51	59	3,81
Sept.	30,76	29,48	30,15	72	43	60,3	69	53	62,8	66	52	59	1,64
Oct.	30,60	29,33	30,03	61	35,5	48,7	61,5	46,5	52,4	68	51	60	1,49
Nov.	30,87	29,40	30,40	54,5	32	41,8	55	40,5	47,2	67	53	62	0,86
Dec.	30,58	28,97	29,82	54	25,5	41,3	55,5	38	47,2	67	55	67	1,94
Whole Year.			30,04			50			53			60	21,99

Remarks *on the* Weather *in* 1805.

JANUARY. Cold and moist: the evening of the 13th stormy, and the barometer so low as 28.81.—*February.* Seasonable.—*March.* Cold in general; but the 12th and two following days were unusually hot.—*April.* Of more equal temperature than last month, but very little warmer.—*May.* The first half cold, the remainder seasonable: the range of the thermometer 31 degrees.—*June.* Cold, and very rainy, though the mean state of the barometer was 30.14 inches: some thunder on the 28th, and a shower of hail; the stones were uncommonly large and solid, and laid at the sides of the houses nearly two hours before they were dissolved.—*July.* Cold mornings, and though above an inch less rain than in June, the hygrometer indicated a greater degree of moisture.—*August.* More rain than in June; and the heat and moisture greater, and of more equal temperature than in July. Corn-harvest was very late, but exceedingly productive, and was well gathered.—*September.* Seasonable: thunder on the 6th in the morning, which terminated with the most sudden and crackling clap ever remembered: on the 29th the barometer was at the great height of 30.76 inches.—*October.* Seasonable, and a fine seed-time.—*November.* Mild, except a few frosty days, and less rain than in any other month; on the 15th, at night, the barometer was at 30.87 inches; a greater height, probably, than was ever known before in this latitude.—*December.* Cold and mild alternately for several days together; but the mean heat was equal to last month.

This year was of a pretty uniform temperature in heat and moisture, though of its 22 inches of rain, nine and 3-fourths of them fell in June and the two following months; and it was very rich in vegetation. The barometer was twice uncommonly high, and that in November, of 30.87 inches, is probably unprecedented; its annual range was also very great, being 3.06 inches. The greatest degree of cold was on the 2d of February; but the coldest day was the 13th of December, and the hottest the 12th of August.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE ROBERT ORME, ESQ. HISTORIOGRAPHER OF INDIA, &c.

(*Concluded from page* 43.)

IN the beginning of January 1801, Mr. Orme fell into a state of general debility and increasing languor, that prognosticated a speedy dissolution of his frame; and on the 13th of the same month he expired, in the 73rd year of his age. His remains were interred by his friends, in a vault that had been previously prepared for that purpose in the church-yard of Ealing; and soon after, a neat marble cenotaph was erected in the said church, in honour of his memory, by his friend and executor, Mr. Roberts, (late chairman of the East India Comp.) with an appropriate inscription, composed by general Richard Smith.

Mr. Orme in his person was somewhat above the middle size, and his countenance was allowed to be expressive of much shrewdness, intelligence, and energy of character. His personal habits were not marked by any very striking peculiarities, and his general manner of address was at once easy, sensible, and polite. Of the liberal and ingenuous qualities of his heart, no less than of his mind, those who knew him long and intimately, yet speak in terms of high and merited commendation. Mr. Orme was truly zealous in the service of those for whom he entertained a real affection; but as he was never known to make sanguine professions of friendship to any, so his beneficent acts were sometimes known to surpass expectation. His powers of conversation, as we have already observed, were very considerable; and such was the variety and extent of his knowledge, such the aptitude of his perceptions, and the versatility of his expressions, that he seldom failed to illustrate in a pleasing, and frequently in a forcible manner, whatever subject became the theme of his discussion. Ancient literature was ever one of his favourite topics; and he conversed on it, with critical acumen and real learning, without evincing the slightest symptom of affectation or pedantry.

In delineating Mr. Orme's intellectual character, we may venture to pronounce, that the principal features in it were, an excellent understanding, good sense, innate sagacity, and sound judgment. These qualities were assisted in their exercise, by the force of an active spirit, the researches of a solicitous curiosity, and the direction of a well cultivated taste. To a mind thus constituted, it was no difficult task to combine and adjust multifarious circumstances in a lucid and apposite arrangement, and to narrate them with that precision, and that compressive pointedness which so strongly distinguish the writings of Mr. Orme. Few historians have connected the events of their story with more perspicuity, or described them with more conciseness. If his narrative appears sometimes minute, it is never unreasonably tedious, never redundant.

Every incident is so distinctly stated, and placed in so perspicuous a point of view; every new nation or individual is introduced on the stage of action, with so compendious an explanation; all his general remarks and observations arise from the facts with so much ease and natural propriety, and are in themselves so just, convincing, and conclusive; and the style throughout is so replete with terseness and genuine simplicity; that every reader of discernment and penetration must feel a lively interest in perusing his history. It is not indeed illumined with philosophical views of society, national manners, civil institutions, the polite arts, or a wide spread commerce; nor is it decorated with any delicate delineation of character, but it is nevertheless a work replete with extraordinary merit, and must ever continue to hold a high rank in the class of British historical compositions.

How much our geographical knowledge of the Peninsula of India is indebted to Mr. Orme's indefatigable care and earnest zeal, in the cultivation and improvement of it, the public have been long apprised; and indeed, the slightest reference to his maps will abundantly testify the justice of this observation. Many hundred names of places are there laid down, which are not to be found in any other charts or works printed so early as the year 1782, the date of his last publication; which will necessarily remain a

durable monument of his sedulous application tot he science, although it be no less true, that from the subsequent movements of the various English armies in the Deccan, the situations of a number of places have been since more accurately ascertained. It may be proper, however, to state here, that if Mr. Orme's health would have permitted, it was his intention to have collected, from the records of the Company, from the British museum, and from other sources, large additions to his "Historical Fragments;" these he proposed to divide into three sections, which would have made a most curious and invaluable work, treating of the history of India, from the time of Aurengzebe, to the commencement of the military transactions between the European East India companies, in the year 1774. It is, however, devoutly to be wished and hoped and expected, that some future historiographer will enter, with a double portion of Mr. Orme's zeal and public spirit, on the prosecution of the same subject, treading in his steps, and following his plan and method; towards the accomplishment of which most desirable object, Mr. Orme's MSS. and a large variety of other oriental documents collected and collecting in the India house, will furnish abundance of authentic information.

Most of the places delineated in Mr. Orme's various maps were from original MSS. pointing out the marches of the different armies; as Mr. Orme possessed the advantage of being intimately acquainted with the generals, not only in the British, but the French interests; and the event of a general peace had rendered such an intimacy with the latter both a proper and desirable object. In the year 1773, as we have already shewn, Mr. Orme took a journey to Paris, expressly for the purpose of obtaining information of this nature; another principal object with him, however, was to ascertain the geographical positions of divers places situated in the northern parts of the Deccan, wherein the French armies had long served under the celebrated Count Bussy. Mr. Orme was very favourably received by that able commander, who politely communicated to our enlightened author, the map which delineates the various marches of M. Bussy, in the northern provinces about Golcondah, Aurengabad, &c. and which is inserted at page 3 of M. Orme's Historical Fragments, published in 1805, together with a great body of particulars, detailing other military and political transactions which took place during the said Count's command in Indostan.

Mr. Orme also was particularly attentive to fix with precision, the situations of the different inland marts of the early traffic of the British factors dependant on Surat, which situations are mostly laid down from the records of the Company; among which are the following places; Carwar, Hubely, Gocack, Calberga, Malkar, Guduck, Huttary, Drongom, Chupra, Panwell, and many others.

At the time when Mr. Orme first published his "Historical Fragments," it appears that he had projected an atlas to comprise the whole Peninsula of India; this was intended to consist of about ten or twelve sheets, of which the two maps inserted in the volume of "Fragments" published in the year above mentioned, were to have formed a part; but when he found that very considerable improvements were in agitation and actually resulting from Major Rennel's Survey of Bengal, and from the delineated marches of the British armies in India, this put a stop to his proceeding in the execution of so arduous an undertaking.

Mr. Orme possessed a nice and correct taste for the arts of painting and sculpture; an admirable picture, formerly in his possession, representing the dreadful storm off Pondicherry, which happened during colonel Coote's* blockade of that fortress in the year 1761, and which is so pathetically described by our author, in the 2d. volume of his history, was

* On the death of this gallant commander, a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, the inscription of which was composed by Mr. Orme; who also wrote the inscription on major general Stringer Laurence's elegant monument, placed also in Westminster Abbey.

principally designed by himself, acting, however, in concert with the celebrated Athenian Stuart. This was painted by Wilkins, from a small sketch made on the spot by major Rennel; and we may be allowed to add, that it has ever been considered by artists as a truly excellent production.

It is well known that Sir Joshua Reynolds condescended occasionally to receive hints from Mr. Orme, on the subject of some of his most beautiful and delicate touches, both in figures and drapery. For many years after the establishment of the Royal Academy, Mr. Orme never failed to be a regular attendant on the exhibitions, and was frequently heard to express a high sense of grateful feelings, on contemplating the gradual progress of the fine arts in England.

Mr. Orme was also an excellent judge of music, to which he was very much attatched; this led him to frequent the opera, where he more especially admired the sublime compositions of the immortal Handel.

That he was also a poet, *haud crassâ Minervâ*, not destitute of some genius and talent, the few following specimens may sufficiently attest. They must be considered, however, as rather spontaneous and hasty effusions, made without much effort, and never intended by their author to meet the public eye; unless we may except, perhaps, the *Address to the Moon*, which was set to music, and was justly and greatly admired on its first appearance, and introduction to public notice, March 1745—6.

ODE.

The hint of this is taken from Horace B. 10. 8.

Lydia, dic per omnes.

Why quits the sanguine youth the jovial chase?
Why thunders not his chariot at the race?
Why is no more the nervous wrestler crown'd?
Why tempts he not the sprightly courser's bound?

Once the fond plain none his superior knew,
To dart the lance or bend the twanging yew;
None in the course outstripp'd his headlong speed,
None urg'd with bolder act the rapid steed.

The taste of every manly sport is o'er,
And every wonted joy, is joy no more;
The change his comrades saw with sad surprise,
His comrades never saw the heaven of ——'s eyes!

A CHARACTER.

An Angel's face, a killing form,
Sure, without will, each heart to warm;
A sense that softness seldom knows;
A wit that unaffected glows:
Say is not this a finished piece,
Or can such charms still want a grace?

Fond nature, striving not to err,
Gave every stroke too fierce a glare;
Perfection asks a softer touch,
And had been hit, if not so much;
Amaz'd the wond'rous draught we see,
The soul is from emotion free.

Then, hapless Strephon, let me mourn
Thy love that never can return:
Ah! what avails thy sprightly sense,
Thy wit, thy easy eloquence;
Thy happy mind, thy gentle form,
Thy gen'rous soul, as just as warm?

In vain her passion thou wouldst move
For Chloe's soul can but approve;
And gives with reason's juster eye,
Esteem, which envy can't deny.
The wax which now thy billet seals,
Infinite thy fate reveals.

That ne'er impressive softness knows,
But when in ardent flame it glows;
The stamp which then you fail to use,
The hard'ning substance will refuse.

THE TRAIN OF VENUS.

Goddess of Paphos, and the Lesbian isle,
Queen of the blooming cheek and dimpled smile,
Oh! deign for once to let thy Cyprus mourn,
While thousand altars blaze for thy return:
'Tis Lydia calls, Oh! hear her raptur'd vow,
And bid her incense with thy influence glow.

She comes, and, smiling, leads the fervent boy,
Who gives to gods and mortals all their joy;
With zones unloos'd, the graces next appear,
Their blooming forms ne'er breath'd so soft an air;
The nymphs around in decent measures move,
But move regardful of the queen of love.

See sprightly youth, of blooming years too vain,
Exulting step the foremost of the train;
She leads a nymph known by the sister's mein,
Health, conscious favourite of the gentle queen;
The smiles of Venus all their movements crown,
She gives the grace, the beauty all her own.

But see, aloof, a youth of form divine,
Lively his look, but threat'ning sly design;
Thro' all the affected caution of his brow,
Assur'd success betrays its conscious glow;
Him shun, ye nymphs, beware his gentle smiles,
His wreathed arts, insinuating wiles,
His soft address, his too persuasive sense,
Confess the dang'rous god of eloquence.

ADDRESS TO THE MOON.

Written on the Terrace at Madras, in the year 1757.

Stay, silver moon, nor hasten down the skies,
I seek the bow'r where lovely Chloe lies;
No midnight felon asks thy trembling ray,
To guide his footsteps to the dang'rous prey;
No murderer lurking for his hated foe,
Asks thy pale light to guide the vengeful blow.

The breast with love possest, no faries move,
No violence arms the gentle hand of love;
I meditate no theft; the willing fair
Shall yield her beauties to my well fraught prayer;
Stay, silver moon, nor hasten down the skies,
I seek the bow'r where lovely Chloe lies.‡

Among the rest of Mr. Orme's papers, was found the commencement of a prose translation of Homer's Iliad, but whether he ever seriously had it in contemplation to compleat such a version, we are unable to determine. He himself informs us, that he began to read and study poetry in the year 1742, and that it was a principal source of amusement to him; and we are further told, that he remembered more of poetry than of any other kind of reading, till the year 1754. It is remarkable enough, that he was attentive to register even the very dates of his course of reading, a list and series of which it may be well worth while to transcribe and peruse as follows:

Pope's Homer, Iliad and Odyssey, 1742. Dryden's Virgil, 1742. Horace, in Latin with the notes of Dacier and Sinadon. This with attention, 1743. Petronius in Latin, with the translation of Nodot. These two books, fixed, I remember, what knowledge I have of the Latin tongue; and at the same time applied me to the French Virgil Lat. with attention and repeated since 1743, 1753. Livy. Lat. 1745, attentively. Catullus Lat. 1746. Rhetoric to Herennius, Lat. 1751, with attention. Suetonius, Lat. 1715.

‡ A collection of MS. poems, written by our author and corrected on a subsequent revision is known to exist, and was probably lent to some friend. This, it is to be hoped, will be sent to the publisher of Mr. Orme's works. It is a small volume in octavo, and bound in Morocco leather. Mr. Orme likewise wrote at Madras, a poem on the death of his friend admiral Watson, dated August 15th, 1757. It was penned on a blank leaf in one of his printed books, which probably was sold at the time when his town library was disposed of. This also has never appeared in print.

Congreve's Plays
Prior
Shakspeare's Plays } from 1742 to 1750
Vanburgh's do.
Farquhar's do.

Milton's Paradise Lost (never the regained) 1749, Tatler, Spectator, Guardian, by piece-meal, and not completed to this day. The Agonistes of Milton, three times, 1749, 1750, 1751. Gordon's Tacitus; which I have mostly forgotten, except the hardness of the style, 1744, Rapin's History of England 1743; of which I do not remember a word. Pope's Works, 1752. Swift's Works, 1752. Patriot King, twice, 1750, 1752. Orrery's Life of Swift, 1752, in one day. Clarendon's History, 1745, of which I remember little. Esprit des Lois. Fr. attentively, 1752. Persian Letters, Fr. 1747 attentively. Wharton's True Briton, 1753. Revolutions of Rome, Vertot. 1745. forgotten. Middleton's Life of Cicero, 1746, forgotten. Grandeur des Romains, 1747, Fr. Montesquieu. Rollin's Roman History, continued by Crevier, which I have forgotten, 1753. Daniel's History of France, abridged; in haste and forgotten, 1753. Juvenal. Lat. 1748. Turkish Spy, 1750, as nonsense. Cæsar's Commentaries, Lat. 1748.

"I arrived at Madras," continues Mr. Orme, "September 14, 1754; from which time, to the 31st December, 1756, I have read,

"Quintilian. Lat. Herodotus. Eng. —Littleburg Thucydides, Eng.—Smith. —Xenophon's Greek History, Fr. Ablancourt. — Cyropædia, Fr. Charpentier.—Hiero, Fr. De Coste. — Retreat of the Ten Thousand, Fr. Ablancourt. —Memorabilia, Fr. Charpentier.—Life, Fr. Charpentier. — Diodorus Siculus, Fr. Terrasson.—Justin. Lat. Quintus Curtius, Lat.—Arrian's History of Alexander, Eng. Rooke. — Theatre des Grecs. Fr. Brumoy. — Aristotle's Poetia, Fr. Dacier.—Orations of Demosthenes, Fr. Tourreil, with the Preface, a useful work. — Polybius, translated by Thuiller, and the Commentary of the Chevalier Folard, Fr. — Nouvelles Decouvertes sur la Guerre, Fr. Chevalier Folard; with the Criticism of his System in the Sentimens d'un Homme de Guerre, &c. and the Defence, by Folard.—Histoire Universelle; the two first volumes corrupted; the third acknowledged, by Voltaire, Fr. Guerre, &c. 1741. Fr. imputed to Voltaire.—Orphelin de la Chine, tragedy, Fr. Voltaire.—Pucelle d'Orleans, Fr. a whimsical Poem.—Plutarch's Greek Lives, only, Fr. Dacier.—Theorics de Sentimens Agreables, Fr. — Anonyme.—— Mahomet's Life, Eng. Prideaux, with a foolish Dissertation. — Diogenes Laertius, Lat. Longoluis. — Memoires de Guay Trouenne, Fr. — Memoires de Puisegur, Fr. but not his Reflexions sur la Guerre.—Father to the Mareschal. — Reflections on Learning, Eng. —Baker, in one day. — Cornelius Nepos. Lat.—Vindication of Bolingbroke, and the Diatribe, in one pamphlet, two excellent pieces, supposed by Voltaire. —Life of Gengiscan, Eng. from the French, a jumbled piece of work. I only read the first volume.—Micromegas, Fr. Voltaire.—Reflections on the History of England, Bolingbroke, with the attention that so noble a work deserves.

"All of the before-mentioned books, that merited it, I have read with attention, having had regard to geography, chronology, and diction."

Mr. Orme does not seem to have continued the record of his series and course of reading beyond the year 1756; or, if he did, no memorandum of the same is any where now to be found.

It should be observed, in passing, that Mr. Orme was peculiarly felicitous in the composition of the style of monumental inscriptions, of which he wrote a great number for his friends, at different periods, and on various occasions.

At the time of his death, Mr. Orme held the office of Historiographer to the East India Company: and that he was not a useless pensioner upon its funds, or an idle and unprofitable servant to his employers, the very numerous MSS*. which he has left be-

* The MSS. here alluded to, Mr. Orme committed to the care of his friend and executor, John Roberts, esq. late chairman of the Court of Directors, with a number of maps, part of his printed books, and a great variety of other valuable historical materials, to be presented, by the said Mr. Roberts, to the Honourable East India Com-

hind, sufficiently testify. Many of these were unquestionably of recent composition; and, indeed, he continued to make extracts and selections from the above very interesting materials, till within a short period prior to his decease.

It will not be saying too much to affirm, that the East India Company, and the public at large, will hereafter be considerably benefited by these materials, if Mr. Orme's successors in office shall steadily and actively pursue the path that he has traced and pointed out for them; and honourable will it be to succeed HIM, who has frequently been denominated the British Thucydides, and who may unquestionably be called, with great truth and propriety, the Father of Oriental History.

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pany. This trust, we are authorised to say, has been faithfully executed, and the above materials are now deposited in the library belonging to the East India House. To be more particular, they consist of one hundred and ninety tracts, printed in fifty-one volumes, on the subject of India, its history, literature, antiquities, &c. &c. and likewise on the Honourable Company's affairs and transactions of a public nature, from about the year 1753, down to the year 1788. Also of two hundred and thirty-one volumes in MSS. of various sizes, chiefly bound in vellum, containing a vast mass of information relative to India, and including several very useful indexes; also several bundles or packets of letters, chiefly dated from Madras and Bombay, on the subject of the Honourable Company's transactions in India; also thirty-five large volumes in folio and quarto, containing maps, plans, and views, taken and drawn in different parts of the peninsula, principally by the chief engineer, and given to Mr. Orme by several of the British commanders in India; also four large port folios, containing maps, plans, views, &c. also twenty rolls, containing sundry maps, plans, &c. also a bust of Mr. Orme, executed by Mr. Nollekens; also six figures in brass, representing some of the principal emblems, characteristic of the divine astributes, conformably to the mythology of the Hindoos.

His small work, called "Historical Fragments," has been lately reprinted. On this work, Mr. Orme prided himself more than even on his voluminous writings, and it is certain that it cost him infinite labour and study. Mr. Orme, it is well known, read over many huge volumes of the Company's records, to collect a very few facts, and not seldom merely to ascertain a date, or to fix more accurately the situation of a place. It need scarcely be remarked, therefore, that its contents, so diligently and elaborately collected, are of very great value. A reference to Mr. Orme's authorities, printed at the end of his "Historical Fragments," will enable the reader to form some idea of the laboriousness of the task, when it is considered that he found all those references necessary to the due compilation of only 410 small pages in octavo.

We may, therefore, justly consider Mr. Orme as having been an old, a true, and faithful servant, as well as a liberal benefactor to the Honourable East India Company; and we may venture to predict, that seldom will a future historiographer arise that will be found to employ more acumen, industry, perseverance, and learning, to develope and illustrate the history and commerce of the East, than have been employed by our judicious author.

The facts and observations that he has recorded, will serve as specimens to future writers, and even future ages; and, in particular, the noble acts of equity and humanity which the British conquerors have exercised among the poor and oppressed natives of India, will ever shine with transcendent lustre to future generations.

The liberal conduct of our generals and officers in victorious war, and the mild and beneficent principles of government, which are dictated by our equal system of laws, have exhibited a singular pattern of justice, and a very striking contrast to the savage, imperious, and arbitrary proceedings of Asiatic despots; and this great object is still more effectually promoted and accomplished by the establishment of independent courts of judicature, now introduced into the dif-

ferent parts of the British dominions in India, for the salutary purpose of restricting unauthorised acts of power, in the servants, officers, and dependents of the government, without infringing in the least upon the inoffensive customs, religious or domestic, of the natives; so that justice and equity are now administered to all ranks of people, in a manner that will gradually tend to elevate that numerous, though enfeebled and submissive race, to a rank and situation in the scale of human existence worthy of the British name and nation.

Notwithstanding the prejudices of many individuals, we may venture safely to assert and pronounce, that the natives of India now enjoy a security and protection of the most ample kind, for their lives, property, and industry, such as is no where else experienced in Asia, and such as heretofore had been either unknown or precarious among the Indians; for ample proofs of which, we refer to numerous examples in our author's writings, and which indeed they too affectingly evince. Nor is this the only benefit that has accrued to mankind from the gradual extension of the British arms and dominion in India; for a direct consequence of this is, that an amazing fund of knowledge has been opened to the learned European world, which had lain buried in oblivion on the banks of the Ganges, from the earliest times to our days.

The successful studies and commendable industry of a few gentlemen in the most difficult and abstruse parts of oriental literature, and particularly in acquiring a knowledge of the Sanscrit language; the establishment of an oriental library and museum at the India-house; the formation of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, with a view to promote researches of every kind into the history, languages, and antiquities of eastern nations; and, finally, the institution of a college in this country, as likewise of another at Calcutta, for the instruction of cadets or young gentlemen intended for the civil service of the East India Company abroad, promise and prognosticate the most important and incalculable services, not only to the British nation in particular, but to the whole civilized world in general; and will probably mark the commencement of the nineteenth century as a grand epoch in the history of the republic of letters.

Although Mr. Orme was not profoundly versed in the learned languages of Asia, yet the influence of his active spirit, keen enquiry, and sagacious observation, had no small share in projecting and recommending establishments pregnant with such singular benefits to this country and to mankind.

To conclude:——Never had liberal and honourable masters a more zealous, faithful, and disinterested servant; and never had the country, and the public at large, a more firm, ardent, and sincere friend, than the late ingenious, learned, candid, and amiable Robert Orme.

Monumental Inscription in Ealing church:

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Orme, a man endeared to his friends by the gentleness of his manners, and respected by the public as the elegant Historian of the military transactions of the BRITISH NATION IN INDIA.—Ob. 13th January 1801. Æt. 73."

ANECDOTES OF DR. PALEY.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

(Continued from page 33.)

SIR,

THE characters of colleges, like those of men, is continually varying, and systems of education have their periods of increase and decline. When Paley was a tutor, the University was divided in its estimation of two persons of eminence among them, who gave lectures upon the same subject, Paley and Hey. Paley belonged to the Socinian, Hey to the Orthodox school. Hey was tutor of Sidney college, and the opposite of Paley in many respects. Paley, jovial, open, careless, *bon-vivant*, arch and quaint in his expressions, and equally distinguished for his tolerant and latitudinarian principles, and his extreme laxity on the subject of the thirty-nine articles. Hey was precise, formal, dry, abstruse, neat in his person, stiff in his manners, fond of music and

high company. The manner of lecturing of Hey was totally different from that of Paley. Hey studied his subject very intensely, turned it about in every direction, was for examining every particle, running into minute distinctions, and leaving nothing to the genius, invention, and taste of the pupil. A certain quantum was digested for each day's lecture; this, Dr. Hey got by heart, and he repeated it over in the lecture-room, exactly as he had repeated it over to himself in his study. It wanted, of course, all the vivacity of extempore speaking, and was more the subject of admiration of the singular power of the speaker, than of benefit to the hearers.

As I was not of Sidney college, I speak this only from the information we had from the members of that college, which was confirmed by the public lectures Hey afterwards gave as Norrisian professor, and the sermons he preached at St. Mary's. At both of these specimens of the doctor's powers, I have been present. In the pulpit he stood like a statue, delivered his *say* clearly and distinctly. There was not the least animation in his countenance: whether he felt himself or not, may be doubted; but that his audience never sympathised with him in his feelings, if he ever had any, is certain. I remember to have heard him preach one sermon, which amused us much. It was, I think, in commendation of music, which he proposed as a good thing for the conversion of malefactors in prison, and by the way, the idea does not seem to be a bad one; but if we smiled at this idea, we did so still more at another, that the Athanasian creed should be set to musick, and sung for the same purpose. The doctor, as I said before, was of the Orthodox school, and was then supposed to believe in that stupid creed: I presume, since his orthodoxy has been called in question, that he is grown wiser upon this subject.

You will wonder how Dr. Hey came to be set down among the heterodox, but orthodoxy is a confounded thing. It puzzles people to know when they have got it, and when they have it, it slips like an eel through their fingers in a trice. Poor Dr. Hey, it seems, had forgotten to take up some dirt in his hands, to hold the eel, and so off it went; and where this strange fish has got, Heaven knows, for I do not know one single person either in the university or in the church who has got possession of it. Paley used to laugh heartily at the various ways in which this fish was held by the divines of his time; some catching at the head, others at the tail, and others grasping it by the middle. For his part, it was his amusement to play with it, as you would do with an eel in a tub of water; and then he invented a thousand conundrums to teach people, that it was a matter of no consequence, whether they caught it or not, as they would do much better without it than with it.

But to return to Dr. Hey's heterodoxy. A gentleman by the name of Norris, in Norfolk, left by his will a certain salary for a professorship, which was to be founded for lectures on the thirty-nine articles, and Dr. Hey was elected the first professor. It was scarcely possible to pick out a better man for this purpose. Whether these articles meant any thing or nothing; or how many different things they meant: what they were made for, and what they were not made for; what people meant by subscribing them, and what they did not mean by subscribing them; all this, and ten thousand things more, Hey could expatiate upon day after day, without ceasing: for this subject knew neither beginning nor ending, and the doctor's memory was made up for the hour; and the farrago of one week was no hindrance to what was to follow in the next. By the way, the cultivators of memory should pay attention to this circumstance. We possessed the same faculty at school; when on the repetition day we had fifty lines of Homer to say *by heart* before breakfast, as many in Virgil after breakfast, and an Ode in Horace after dinner. Each of these lessons served their purpose, none burthened us on the next day. So it was with Dr. Hey: he repeated to himself the quantum that was to be doled out to us in the afternoon, and whether we took it into our noddles or not, I am sure I never did in mine.

That was no concern of his: it had done its business, and he swept the apartment in his pericranium perfectly clean before night, and furnished it duly the next morning for a similar purpose.

What trouble have not these said articles occasioned! Mr. Norris's money has not in the least assisted to make them clearer. There is the same difficulty in settling whether they are to be considered as a nose of wax, or not; and if they are not to be treated as a nose of wax, there is the same puzzle to find out what they mean. A lady of fashion, at the west end of the town, heard by accident of these articles, from a conversation over night on original sins, or the sin of being born, on which subject the company was amused by one of Frend's letters to the bishop of Lincoln. She was so much amused by it, that she determined to look at these articles, and sent her servant the next morning for a prayer-book; but among several that were brought for her ladyship's inspection, not one had the articles in them. Away went the servant again, and all the shops in Bond-street and Piccadilly were examined, but to no purpose; and her ladyship's day was lost, before the desired volume could be found. It met her eyes, however, on her return home at night, and she could not rest till she had perused the whole of this curious composition, which gave rise the next morning to the following conversation.

Well, Mr. ——— I have got the articles at last; I read them over last night, and I have read them over again this morning.—Your ladyship then has done what very few of your rank or sex have done, and what not many of our sex trouble themselves with: and now may I beg to know what is your ladyship's opinion on them.—Oh! that you shall have in very few words; but first let me know what you think about them.—Pardon me, my lady, you have read them last; it is some time since I read them. Why, then I tell you plainly, I think I never met with such a strange mixture of sense and nonsense in all my life. It is well they do not put such stuff into *all* the prayer-books, or the people would fling them into the fire. —Your ladyship has passed sentence very fairly: but what will the earl here say to your condemnation of his belief in such strong terms? You don't know, perhaps, that his lordship believes every word of them.—Poh! poh! I don't believe any such thing. I dare say he never read them. Did you, lord ———? Read what? Read the articles. Mr. ——— says that you have read the articles, and I say you have not.—You are partly right and partly wrong; for I am reading them now; they take up two columns of the newspaper, and I have read only one yet. We shall have a discussion upon them to-night.—Articles in the newspaper! I am talking of the thirty-nine articles of religion established by act of parliament, and Mr. ——— says that you have read them all, and that you believe them all, and I say you have never read them, and of course cannot believe them.—Mr. ——— is only in jest, you may be sure. But let me see these articles, and while you and Mr. ——— make your bet upon my answer, I will look at them.

A trifling bet was made between the countess and Mr. ———, and the prayer-book, open at the thirty-nine articles, was put into the earl's hands. He just cast his eye over the first article, and whisked the book into the fire. The countess seized it, before the flames had done any injury, and the earl exclaimed, laughing; well, Mr. ———, for this time, you are certainly in the wrong. You have lost your bet. You may be sure that I never read this stuff, or I should have remembered it; and you must think me a fool to believe such nonsense. The first part of the first article is excellent, but the latter is too ridiculous for any man to think of one moment.—Down with your money, Mr. ———, I have won it; I will keep it for good luck.—Don't triumph too fast; his lordship's recollection wants a little refreshing. Perhaps he has forgotten that he has read it, and did once believe it, whatever he may do now.—No! no! no! no! no come's off. The bet was fairly made. The appeal has been fairly made, and it has been given against you. Pay the money, and discuss the business afterwards, as much as you

please.—Then your lordship asserts, that you have never read nor believed in the thirty-nine articles. His lordship made the assertion, and Mr. —— paid down his crown, after which, and after lord ——— had read the articles in the newspaper, the subject of the bet was renewed.

Your lordship has been at Oxford? Yes.—You took your master's degree there?—Yes.—Don't you remember that these articles were placed before you, and that you not only read them, or might have read them, but you signed your name to the belief of them all?—The devil I did. I recollect now that I did sign something, when I went to college, but it could not be such stuff as this.—As sure as you are alive, my lord, it was. You set down your name, that you did believe each and every article; and what is more, you could not have been admitted into any college in Oxford, without setting down your name to these articles. When you took your master's degree, you again subscribed your name to the belief of these very articles. Had you set down your name to a hundred pound note, you must have paid it; and if you now say that you did not believe these articles, at the time you signed them, your lordship puts yourself into a very awkward situation.—That's very true; as you say, I do now certainly recollect, that I signed my name to something or other, as every body does, but for my own part, I know no more of the matter than all the rest that signed them as I did.

Surely you could not have signed them, as Mr. ——— says you did (here interposed the lady) without knowing what you were about. A learned university would hardly let young men do such things; and yet, barring the nonsense in these articles, I can't see how a young man should subscribe the test without more reading than we can suppose him to possess when he first goes to college.—'Tis one of those unaccountable things, I dare say, says his lordship, that take place in this whirligigg world; but really you must ask some persons who remember more of college than I do. You will have enough here to make the enquiries of before dinner: and, if you find out, that I really did believe such nonsensical stuff, when I was at Oxford, why then you must pay back the crown again. The countess was a lady of vivacity, good sense and judgment, and was resolved to come to the bottom of this mystery, as she called it; for she could not conceive it to be possible, that a young lad was to subscribe to the belief of a quantity of propositions, each of which might require a folio volume to discuss it. In the course of the day, several members of both Houses made their morning calls; and, as it happened, the greater part of them had taken their master's degree at one of the English or Irish universities. To each the same question was put, whether they believed the thirty-nine articles? This question was easily settled. The next was, whether they had read them? The greater part had not; and some recollected that they had, and others had forgotten that they had signed them. Upon the whole, the countess was led to the conclusion, that the subscribers in general did not give themselves any trouble about reading or believing, and she wondered that such an imposition should exist in a place that made any pretensions to learning or honour.

I agree, for my own part, with the countess's decision upon the conduct of these legislators. Since they had put their hands to these articles, she thought them unpardonable in either not withdrawing their subscription, or declaring that they did not believe them; and she would, as she told me a few days after the above conversation, when she knew more the nature of these articles, have condemned every subscriber, either to recal his subscription, or to read Burnet's, Hey's, and the present bishop of Lincoln's exposition of these articles.—But what will your ladyship gain by that? I replied. Burnet is dead, and his belief of them rests upon a ticklish point. Frend, you know, says, that the bishop of Lincoln ought to give up all his preferment, since he does not believe all the articles in the Athanasian creed; and the syndics of the press of the university of Cambridge demurred at the doctrines of Dr. Hey.

The fact was this. Dr. Hey, after

giving many lectures, as Norrisian professor, on the thirty-nine articles, proposed to publish them. They had acquired such credit in the university, that the committee for printing, or syndics of the press, as they are called, agreed, that the work should be printed at the expence of the university. The first volume was printed, before some learned divines among them began to smell a rat. In some place or another, I know not where, the doctor's orthodoxy became dubious. Dr. Jowett and Dr. Milner found fault with some expressions in a sheet going through the press. They desired, that the sheet might be cancelled, or the obnoxious expressions expunged. Dr. Hey stood to his text—he would give up nothing. The celestial souls were animated with those feelings which some of Virgil's goddesses possessed, but open war was prevented by a compromise. Dr. Hey took upon himself the whole guilt, if there was any, in this sheet; cleared the committee from any participation in his sentiments, and in the preface to his work, absolves it from any suspicion of heterodoxy, which its patronage of him might excite.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? I will not, for I would not give one doit for the decision. The circumstance is, however, curious, and deserves to be recorded in the history of academical printing. As to the three divines, there cannot be a doubt that the superiority in learning and study lies very manifestly on the side of Dr. Hey; and as to the other two, as I mentioned before, I do not believe them a jot more likely to catch the eel than their neighbours.

I remain, Sir,
Your constant reader,
A CHRISTIAN.

LITERARY RECREATIONS.

I HAVE been much amused with the observation of FIELDING, in his "Tom Jones," that love makes a man hungry.—"In strong and healthy constitutions (he says) love hath a very different effect from what it causes in the puny part of the species. In the latter, it generally destroys all that appetite which tends towards the conservation of the individual; but in the former, though it often induce forgetfulness and neglect of food, as well as of every thing else, yet place a good piece of well-powdered buttock before a hungry lover, and he seldom fails very handsomely to play his part." This, indeed, appears to me to be the true manly effect of love. What then can we say of those mewling poetasters, who are always fainting and dying, who never eat a hearty meal, nor form a healthy wish? —Certainly, these too plainly declare themselves to be of "the puny part of the species."

MR. GODWIN'S *Walking Philosopher* has really excited too much surprise. I have no doubt that he borrowed the hint from Tom Jones; that he merely dismounted the *Delettanti* of Fielding. See a work entitled the "Enquirer."

FIELDING.

"The same taste, the same imagination, which luxuriously riots in these elegant scenes, can be amused with objects of far inferior note. The woods, the rivers, the lands of Devon and of Dorset, attract the eye of the ingenious traveller, and retard his pace, which delay he afterwards compensates by swiftly scouring over the gloomy heath of Bagshot, or that pleasant plain which extends itself westward from Stockbridge, where no other object than one single tree only in sixteen miles presents itself to the view, unless the clouds, in compassion to our tired spirits, kindly open their variegated mansions to our prospect.

"Not so travels the money-meditating tradesman, the sagacious justice, the dignified doctor, the warm-clad grazier, with all the numerous offspring of wealth and dulness. On they jog, with equal pace, through the verdant meadows, or over the barren heath, their horses measuring four miles and an half *per* hour with the utmost exactness; the eyes of the beast and his master being alike directed forwards, and employed in contemplating the same objects in the same manner. With equal rapture, the good rider surveys the proudest boasts of the architect, and those fair buildings, with which some unknown name hath adorned the rich cloathing-town; where heaps of bricks are

piled up as a kind of monument, to shew that heaps of money have been piled there before."

GODWIN.

"The chief point of difference between the man of talent and the man without, consists in the different ways in which their minds are employed during the same interval. They are obliged, let us suppose, to walk from Temple-Bar to Hyde-Park-Corner. The dull man goes straight forward; he has so many furlongs to traverse. He observes if he meets any of his acquaintance; he enquires respecting their health and their family. He glances, perhaps, at the shops as he passes; he admires the fashion of a buckle, and the metal of a tea-urn. If he experience any flights of fancy, they are of a short extent; of the same nature as the flights of a forest-bird, clipped of his wings, and condemned to pass the rest of his life in a farm-yard. On the other hand, the man of talent gives full scope to his imagination. He laughs and cries. Unindebted to the suggestions of surrounding objects, his whole soul is employed. He enters into nice calculations; he digests sagacious reasonings. In imagination he declaims or describes, impressed with the deepest sympathy, or elevated to the loftiest rapture. He makes a thousand new and admirable combinations. He passes through a thousand imaginary scenes, tries his courage, tasks his ingenuity, and thus becomes gradually prepared to meet almost any of the many coloured events of human life. He consults, by the aid of memory, the books he has read, and projects others for the future instruction and delight of mankind. If he observe the passengers, he reads their countenances, conjectures their past history, and forms a superficial notion of their wisdom or folly, their virtue or vice, their satisfaction or misery. If he observe the scenes that occur, it is with the eye of a connoisseur or an artist. Every object is capable of suggesting to him a volume of reflections. The time of these two persons in one respect resembles; it has brought them both to Hyde-Park Corner. In almost every other respect it is dissimilar."

The story of *Musidora*, in "The Seasons," is far from being consistent with that moral delicacy for which the poem has been so generally admired, and is still so loudly recommended. Damon espies his Mistress in the act of bathing; (which incident, by the bye, is in itself not of the most delicate description) he flies, but leaves behind him a note, informing her of what he has discovered. To this, Musidora very *affectingly* replies:—

"Dear youth! sole judge of what these verses mean,
By fortune too much favour'd, but by love,
Alas! not favour'd less; be still, as now,
Discreet: *the time may come you need not fly.*"

That is; I am very glad, Damon, that you did run away; for I could hardly have answered as to what might have happened, had you remained here: yet the time will come, &c. &c. A truly modest woman would, I think, have taken no notice of Damon's amorous billet.

Who could expect to find such a passage as the following, at page 129 of "the Missionary Voyage to the Southern Pacific Ocean," edited and published by the grave and pious Dr. HAWEIS AND CO.?—To adopt the exquisite simile of Mr. Baviad Gifford, it is enough to make "Heraclitus smile through his tears."

"Our first visitors from the shore came early; they were seven beautiful young women, swimming quite naked, except a few green leaves tied round their middle: they kept playing round the ship for three hours, calling Walreine! until several of the native men had got on board; one of whom being the chief of the island, requested that his sister might be taken on board, which was complied with: she was of a fair complexion, inclining to a healthy yellow, with a tint of red in her cheeks, was rather stout, but possessing such symmetry of features, as did all her companions, that as models for the statuary and painter, their equals can seldom be found. Our Otaheitan girl, who was tolerably fair, and had a comely person, was notwithstanding greatly eclipsed by these women, and, I believe, felt her inferiority in no small degree; however, she was superior in the

amiableness of her manners, and possessed more of the softness and tender feeling of the sex: she was ashamed to see a woman upon the deck quite naked, and supplied her with a neat dress of red Otaheitan cloth, which set her off to great advantage, and encouraged those in the water, whose numbers were now greatly increased, to importune for admission; and out of pity to them, as we saw they would not return, we took them on board: but they were in a measure disappointed, for they could not all succeed so well as the first in getting clothed; nor did our mischievous goats even suffer them to keep their green leaves, but as they turned to avoid them they were attacked on each side alternately, and completely stripped naked."

What censures have not been passed on Queen Elizabeth, for her conduct towards the unfortunate Mary of Scotland? Not less severe, however, were the apprehensions of QUEEN ANNE, on a projected motion for inviting over the presumptive heir to the crown, from Hanover. After asserting, in her letter to the Duchess of Marlborough, that she would pursue every method calculated to prevent the coming over of the Princess Sophia, &c. the Queen adds "*I cannot bear to have my successor here, though but for a week.*" A memorable expression.

The celebrated observation applied by LA FAYETTE to the revolution of France,—that, for a nation to be free; it is sufficient she wills it,—was certainly anticipated by our countryman COWPER, in the following lines,

——"Slaves, that once conceive the glowing thought
Of freedom, in that hope itself possess
All that the contest calls for; spirit, strength,
The scorn of danger, and united hearts;
The surest presage of the good they seek."

When doctor Stonehouse entered into holy orders, we are informed, that he took occasion to profit by his acquaintance with GARRICK, in order to procure from him some valuable instructions in elocution. Being once engaged to read prayers, and to preach at a church in the city, he prevailed upon Garrick to go with him. After the service, the British Roscius asked the doctor, what particular business he had to do when the duty was over? "None," said the other. "I thought you had, (said Garrick) on seeing you enter the reading-desk in such a hurry."—"Nothing (added he) can be more indecent, than to see a clergyman set about sacred business as if he were a tradesman, and go into the church as if he wanted to get out of it as soon as possible."

He next asked the doctor, "What books he had in the desk before him?"—"Only the bible and prayer-book."—*Only* the bible and prayer-book," replied the player; "why you tossed them backwards and forwards, and turned the leaves as carelessly as if they were those of a day-book and ledger.

The known predilection of Garrick for the liturgy of the church of England gave rise to an imposture, which none of our periodical critics had sagacity enough to detect. In 1797 there appeared a pamphlet entitled, "The manner pointed out in which the common prayer was read in private by the late Mr. Garrick, for the instruction of a young clergyman; from whose manuscript notes this pamphlet is composed: by J. W. Anderson, A. M."—This production, the fabrication of an unknown writer, was highly commended by a few of the reviewers, and gravely announced by all. It was sold by Rivington's, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

"The CHARACTER OF AN ACTOR," says the anonymous author of a life of Mr. King,* the comedian, "in private life, has been usually beheld, throughout all Europe, with a certain degree of coolness bordering on contempt. In Spain, we believe, comedians are not admitted to confession at this very day; and it is well known, that in France, previously to the abolition of the monarchy, they did not enjoy the rights of sepulture, or, in other words, were not permitted to participate in a christian burial." Our ancestors, also, entertained no very eligible notion of theatrical performers. It was not till, as the above author cheerily observes, "illiberal prejudices were happily of

* Vide Public Characters of 1798-9. Edition 1799, p. 234.

less avail,"—not till, in fact, the true sentiment of nobility and honour had become woefully degenerated, that actors were enabled to attain the degree of estimation in society which they seem at present to possess.

Perhaps D'Israeli is indebted for one of the happiest incidents in his "Vaurien, or Sketches of the Times," to the following passage in Cowper's Poem on Conversation.

"It has indeed been told me (with what weight,
How credibly, 'tis hard for me to state)
That fables old, that seem'd for ever mute,
Reviv'd, are hast'ning into fresh repute,
And gods and goddesses discarded long,
Like useless lumber, or a stroller's song,
Are bringing into vogue their heathen train,
And Jupiter bids fair to rule again;
That certain feasts are instituted now,
Where Venus hears the lover's tender vow;
That all Olympus through the country roves,
To consecrate our few remaining groves;
And Echo learns politely to repeat
The praise of names for ages obsolete;
That having prov'd the weakness, it should seem,
Of Revelation's ineffectual beam,
To bring the passions under sober sway,
And give the moral springs their proper play,
They mean to try what may at last be done,
By stout substantial gods of wood and stone,
And whether Roman rites may not produce
The virtues of old Rome for English use."

I refer to the Platonist in "Vaurien," and the account there given of the proposed introduction of Jupiter, &c. &c. into English worship.

We are informed, by the late Dr. Sibley, of lunar-memory, in his publication on the "Occult Sciences," that Mahomed was a magician, and that he effected all his miracles by the agency of *Familiar Spirits!*

Who would at first imagine, that the following elegant amatory poem proceeded from the pen of the pious and correct Doddridge?—

On his Wife's Bosom.
By Dr. Doddridge.

Open, open, lovely breast,
Lull my weary head to rest!
Soft and warm, and sweet and fair,
Balmy antidote of care;
Fragrant source of sure delight,
Downy couch of welcome night,
Ornament of rising day,
Always constant, always gay!
In this gentle calm retreat,
All the train of graces meet;
Truth and innocence and love,
From this temple ne'er remove.
Sacred virtue's worthiest shrine!
Art thou here? and art thou mine?
Wonder, gratitude, and joy,
Blest vicissitude! employ
Every moment, every thought:
Crowds of cares are long forgot.
Open, open, beauteous breast!
Angels here might seek their rest.
Cæsar, fill thy shining throne,
A noble seat I call my own.
Here I reign with boundless sway;
Here I triumph night and day;
Spacious empire! glorious pow'r!
Mine of inexhausted store!
Let the wretched love to roam,
Joy and I can live at home.
Open, open, balmy breast,
Into raptures waken rest!

Mr. Sheridan's celebrated speech of *Rolla* to the Peruvians, in the play of "Pizarro," is no more than a successful and elegant parody of the following passage of the Task.

"Mark now the diff'rence, ye that boast your love
Of kings, between your loyalty and our's.
We love the man; the paltry pageant you.
We the chief patron of the commonwealth;
You the regardless author of its woes.
We, for the sake of liberty, a king;
You chains and bondage, for a tyrant's sake.
Our love is principle, and has its root
In reason, is judicious, manly, free;
Your's, a blind instinct, crouches to the rod,
And licks the foot that treads it in the dust.

Cowper's Poems—Ed. 1800, v. 2, p. 156—7.

It is not possible to read the legacy

of FARQUHAR to his friend Wilks, without experiencing the most sympathetic emotions. He had been betrayed into an imprudent marriage,* the result of which was two fine girls, and an accumulation of pecuniary embarrassments that precipitated his end. Perceiving himself near death, Farquhar wrote the following testamentary note, which, after his decease, was found among his papers, and delivered to Mr. Wilks, the actor.

"*Dear Bob*—

"I have not any thing to leave thee to perpetuate my memory, but two helpless girls; look upon them sometimes, and think of him that was, to the last moment of his life, thine

"GEORGE FARQUHAR."

Wilks paid every attention to the bequest of his deceased friend; he shewed to each of his wards the utmost regard; and, when they became fit to be placed out in the world, procured two benefits for that purpose.

To those who have reflected on the character of EDMUND WALLER, the following lines, which conclude his poem "Of the Fear of God," will convey much important reflection.—

"Wrestling with death, these lines I did endite;
No other scheme could give my soul delight.
O that my youth had thus employ'd my pen!
Or that I now could write as well as then!
But 'tis of grace, if sickness, age and pain,
Are felt as throes, when we are born again:
Timely they come to wean us from this earth,
As pangs that wait upon a second birth."

* A lady who had fallen in love with Farquhar, very naturally imagining that nothing but a tolerable fortune would allure a gentleman of his temper into the matrimonial net, caused herself to be rumoured as possessing considerable property, though she really had none, in order to excite the addresses of Mr. Farquhar. The bait succeeding, they were married in 1703. Though Farquhar's disappointment was of a nature peculiarly distressing, he sustained it with great fortitude; and, convinced that only the most ardent affection on the part of his wife had induced her to practice the deception, he always behaved to her with tenderness and politeness. She did not, however, long retain the gratification which she had so hazardously acquired: Farquhar dying in 1707, before he had compleated his thirtieth year!

CRITICISM.

ART. XI. *The Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth, by Wm. Roscoe, in 4 vols. 4to. Cadell & Davies,* 1805.

Concluded from page 33 of our last Magazine.

ON the character of Paul II. Mr. Roscoe observes, that so far from being an enemy to men of learning, "those few ecclesiastics whom he had raised to the pulpit by the suggestions of his own judgment, and without the solicitation of foreign powers, were all men of considerable talents and acquirements. At no time have the professors of literature been sparing of their acknowledgments for the favours of the great; and Julius II. is the frequent theme of applause, in the works of his contemporaries, who devoted themselves to the cultivation of Latin poetry. Of these, some have celebrated his magnanimity, his courage, his promptness in war, and others his strict administration of justice, and his attention to the arts of peace. In a copy of verses, addressed by Valerianus to the pope, on the proficiency made by his nephew, Giovanni Francesco della Rovere, in the study of the law, that author asserts, that not only polite literature, but the severer studies, had begun to assume a new form, and were cultivated under his influence with great success. Nor can it be denied, that during his pontificate, amidst the tumults of war, the depopulation of cities, the ravages of pestilence and of famine, and all those calamities and com-

motions, which agitate and distract the human mind, the great and distinguished characters, who were destined to illustrate by their works, the more pacific reign of his successor, were principally formed. Already had Bembo distinguished himself by numerous productions, both in the Italian and Latin tongue, which had spread his reputation through the whole extent of Italy. Castiglione had composed his elegant work, (Il Cortegiano) and Ariosto had not only formed the design, but made a considerable progress in the execution of his immortal poem."

The motives that influenced the college of cardinals to elevate Giovani de' Medici to the pontifical chair, have never been satisfactorily developed. Mr. Roscoe, notwithstanding that diligence in his historical research, which characterises the present performance, has not been able to throw any additional light on this subject. Mr. R. observes, that whatever were the motives which led to that event, it is on all hands agreed, that his elevation was not disgraced by that shameless traffic, and open prostitution of the favours and emoluments of the church, which had been so usual on similar occasions,* and Leo ascended the pontifical throne, without any imputation on his character for integrity, even by that propensity to scandal, by which the city of Rome has always been distinguished. The populace would not, indeed, relinquish their privilege of mingling their satire with their joy on this occasion; but when satire attaches only to slight imperfections, it becomes the surest proof that there are no glaring defects to provoke the severity of animadversion. The first act of Leo after his election, was to pardon the Florentine conspirators. The unfortunate Boscoli and Capponi had, however, been previously executed by the magistrates. That the whole of this pontiff's conduct was governed by similar humanity, may be sufficiently disproved by his conduct to the unfortunate duke of Urbino, who was expelled his dominions, to make way for the advancement of Leo's nephew, Lorenzo. Leo, by a monitory, cited him to appear at Rome; the duke, however, retired to Pesaro, dreading the effects of the pontiff's animosity, which he had on more occasions than one excited.

"Here he endeavoured, by all the means in his power, to appease the resentment of the pontiff; for which purpose he dispatched to Rome, the duchess Elizabetta, the widow of his predecessor, by whose intercessions he hoped to avert the danger, with which he was threatened. The reception of the duchess, was not, however, such as from her rank, her accomplishments, and the services rendered by her husband and herself, to the family of the Medici, she was entitled to expect. In two audiences, obtained not without difficulty, she remonstrated with the pontiff on the severity of his conduct, towards the representative of a family, which had so long been connected by the ties of friendship with his own, and which had manifested the sincerity of its attachment, by the protection afforded to the Medici in the midst of their calamities, and when they had no other refuge. She reminded the pope of the intimacy which had so long subsisted between the duke and his late brother Guilimo, who had always avowed the warmest attachment towards the family of his protectors; and she declared it would be an instance of ingratitude, which she could not believe would be countenanced by so generous and magnanimous a prince as his holiness was esteemed to be, if his nephew Lorenzo, who, when an infant, had so often been caressed in her arms, should now rise up against his benefactors, and expel them from the very place which had been the scene of their kindness to him."

These remonstrances produced no effect, and his holiness, soon after, over-ran the whole state with his troops, and invested his nephew with the duchy and its dependent states. The exiled duke, thus deprived of his dominions, requested the pontiff that he would at least liberate him from his ecclesiastical censures; but Leo refused him even this consolation; although he entreated it "for the salvation of his soul." Thus, the man,

* On the election of Roderigo Borgia, who assumed the name of Alexander VI. of twenty cardinals who entered the conclave, there were only five who did not sell their votes!

says Mr. R, who appears to have felt no remorse for the assassination of another, (the cardinal of Pavia) and that too a cardinal of the church, professed his anxiety in labouring under the displeasure of the pope; and thus the pontiff, to whom the care of all Christendom was intrusted, after despoiling the object of his resentment of all his possessions in this world, refused to pardon him even in the next. The exiled duke, shortly after, by his enterprise, recovered the dominions which had been so unjustifiably wrested from him. A powerful army, under the command of Lorenzo, was soon collected to oppose him; but at the time when hostilities were expected to commence, a herald arrived, to demand a safe conduct for two persons, who were authorised by the duke of Urbino, to impart a message to Lorenzo de'Medici.

"The necessary credentials were accordingly given, when Suares di Lione, a Spanish officer, and Orazio Florida, secretary to the duke, were introduced in a public audience; but instead of announcing any proposition of submission or accommodation, as was probably expected from them, the secretary read aloud a challenge from the duke, addressed to Lorenzo; by which, he proposed to prevent the effusion of blood, and the calamities of a protracted warfare, the contending parties should terminate the contest, by an equal number of soldiers on each side, such number to be at the choice of Lorenzo, from four to four thousand; concluding with an offer to Lorenzo, in case he preferred it, to meet him at a time and place to be appointed for that purpose, and to decide their differences by single combat. The only reply which Lorenzo made to this message, which he affected to consider as a personal affront, was to commit the bearers of it to prison. In a few days, however, he liberated the Spaniards; but he sent the secretary of the duke to Rome, for the purpose of being examined respecting the measures and intentions of his master, and particularly as to the persons who had stimulated and abetted him in the prosecution of the war. To the indelible reproach of the pope and his advisers the use of torture was resorted to, for the purpose of obtaining information, from a person who had relied on the express sanction of a safe conduct."

After a contest of eight months, and with the expense of a million of crowns, this war terminated; by which, says an Italian writer, he only purchased disgrace and insult to his soldiers, his states, and his commanders; and though he ultimately acquired the duchy of Urbino, he lost it by the trial of arms, and gained it by the influence of his authority only.

"It must be confessed (says Mr. R.) that the motives of the pope in this undertaking, were as culpable, as the conduct of his commanders were disgraceful, whilst the enormous expenses which he incurred, exhausted his treasury, and induced him to resort to those measures for replenishing it, which was shortly afterwards productive of such disastrous consequences to the Roman church."

These, and some similar acts of oppression, gave rise to a conspiracy in his absence, even among the cardinals, which had for its object, the removing him by poison, on his return to Rome. In order to get the head of of it (cardinal Petrucci) into his power, "he did not scruple to violate that good faith (says our historian), of which he ought to have been the first to set an example, and condescended to use against his adversary, the same treachery which had been employed against himself." Petrucci was strangled in prison, and several of the inferior instruments of this treachery, were sentenced to death; and after suffering *excruciating torments*, were finally strangled, and their bodies quartered." We surely may be allowed to treat with contempt, that saying of Ovid, so frequently quoted, "didicisse fideliter artes," &c. if Leo did possess that polished mind his biographers assert. Mr. R.'s reflections on this act of pontifical severity would do honour to the philosopher of Italy; he justly observes, that this shameful violation of every principle of humanity, exemplified in the execution of the subordinate instruments of guilt, can never be sufficiently execrated.

"Are such punishments intended as a retribution for the crime? Justice then degenerates into revenge. Are they for the purpose of deterring others

from like offences? Care should be taken not to render the offenders objects of compassion, and to prevent that reaction of opinion, which loses the guilt of the criminal in the cruelty of the judge† Are they intended to correct the excesses and to improve the morals of a people? How can this be effected by spectacles that outrage humanity, and which, by their repetition, steel the heart against all those sentiments by which the individual and general safety of mankind are secured, much more effectually, than by gibbets, halters, racks, and chains."

The 16th chapter of the work will be read with great interest by our literary friends; it is devoted to the Italian poets who flourished at this period, of whom a concise, biographical, and critical account is given. Two chapters only, are devoted to the important subject of the Reformation; from several works which have of late appeared on the continent, and have been translated into the English language‡, devoted to a history of this important event, this conciseness will perhaps be less regretted. From this part of the work, we should most willingly make considerable extracts, as they would exhibit Mr. R.'s talents to great advantage, from the animated stile in which they are written. Mr. R. in summing up the effects of the Reformation, on the political and moral state of Europe, thus concludes:

"The destruction of the authority of the Romish see, throughout many flourishing, and many rising nations, whilst it freed the monarch from the imperious interposition of an arrogant pontiff, released the people from that oppressive and undefined obedience to a foreign power, which exhausted their wealth, impeded their enjoyments, and interfered in all their domestic concerns. The abolition of the odious and absurd institutions of monastic life, by which great numbers of persons were restored to the common purposes of society, infused fresh vigour into those states which embraced the opinions of the reformers; and the restoration of the ancient and apostolic usage of the christian church, in allowing the priesthood to marry, was a circumstance of the utmost advantage to the morals and manners of the age. To this may be added the destruction of many barbarous, absurd, and superstitious dogmas by which the people were induced to believe that crimes could be committed for money, and dispensations purchased even for the premeditated commission of sins.

"But, perhaps, the most important advantage derived from the reformation, is to be found in the great example of freedom of enquiry, which was thus exhibited to the world, and which has produced an incalculable effect on the state and condition of mankind That liberty of opinion which was at first exercised only on religious subjects, was by a natural and unavoidable progress, soon extended to those of a political nature. Throughout many of the kingdoms of Europe, civil and religious liberty closely accompanied each other; and its inhabitants, in adopting those measures, which seemed to them necessary to secure their eternal happiness, have at least obtained those temporal advantages, which in many instances, have amply repaid them for their sacrifices and their labours. That these, and similar advantages were, however, in a great degree counterbalanced by the dreadful animosities to which the reformation gave rise, as well as between the reformers and the adherents to the ancient discipline, as between the different denominations of the reformed churches, cannot be denied; and the annals of Europe exhibit a dreadful picture of war, desolation, and massacre, occasioned by the various struggles of the contending parties, for the defence, or the establishment of their respective opinions. Whoever adverts to the cruelties exercised on the Anabaptists, the Socinians, and various other sects of christians, who differ in some abstruse or controverted points from the established churches; whoever surveys the criminal code of the Lutheran and Calvinistic nations of Europe, and observes the punishments denounced against

† Sed plerique mortales postrema meminere, et in hominibus impiis, sceleris eorum obliti, de pœna disserunt, si ea paullo severior fuit. Salust. Catil. 51. These maxims of sound judgment and humanity, were totally overlooked in the punishment of some conspirators about three years ago, by the British government.

‡ Vide Universal Magazine, vol. III.

those who may dare to dissent, although upon the sincerest conviction, from the established creed, and considers the dangers to which they are exposed in some countries, and the disabilities by which they are stigmatised and oppressed in others, must admit, that the important object which the friends and supporters of rational liberty had in view, has hitherto been but imperfectly accomplished, and that the human mind, a slave in all ages, has hitherto rather changed its master, than freed itself from its servitude."

On the whole, Mr. R. in detailing this grand event, has exhibited the character of Leo in a more favourable point of view than history has hitherto represented it. We could point out several passages, indeed, in which we think he scarcely does justice to the immortal Saxon.

The 20th and 21st chapters are devoted to various biographical and bibliographical notices; the 22d to the revival of the fine arts. From this last chapter, did not our limits prevent us, we should largely extract; it is extremely interesting, and well written. The 23d chapter ends with the account of the death of Leo.

"The indisposition of the Pontiff excited at first but little alarm, and was attributed by his physicians to a cold caught at his villa. The Consistory (which had been ordered to assemble) was not, however, held, and on the morning of Sunday, the 1st day of December, 1521, the Pope suddenly died. This event was so unexpected, that he is said to have expired without those ceremonies which are considered as of such essential importance by the Roman church.

"Paulus Jovius relates, that a short time before his death he returned thanks to God, with his hands clasped together, and his eyes raised to Heaven; and expressed his readiness to submit to his approaching fate, after having lived to see the cities of Parma and Piacenza restored to the church, and the French effectually humbled. But this narrative deserves little further credit, than such as it derives from the mere probability of such a circumstance. In truth, the circumstances attending the death of the Pontiff are involved in mysterious and total obscurity; and the accounts given of this event by Varillas, and similar writers, in subsequent times, are the spurious offsprings of their own imagination. Some information on this important event might have been expected from the diary of the Master of the Ceremonies, Paris de Grassis; but it is remarkable, that from Sunday the 24th day of November, when the Pope withdrew to his chamber, to the same day the following week, when he expired, no notice is taken by this officer of the progress of his disorder, of the particulars of his conduct, or of the means adopted for his recovery.

"On the last-mentioned day, Paris de Grassis was called upon to make preparations for the funeral of the Pontiff. He found the body already cold and livid. After having given such directions as seemed to him requisite on the occasion, he summoned the Cardinals to meet. On the following day, all the Cardinals then in Rome, being twenty-nine in number, accordingly attended; but the concourse of the people was so great in the palace, that it was with difficulty they could make their way to the assembly. The object of this meeting was to arrange the ceremonial of the funeral, which it was ordered should take place on the evening of the same day.

"Such is the dubious and unsatisfactory narrative of the death of Leo, which occurred when he had not yet completed the 40th year of his age, having reigned eight years, eight months, and nineteen days. It was the general opinion at the time, and has been confirmed by the suffrages of succeeding historians, that his death was occasioned by the excess of his joy on hearing of the success of his arms. If, however, after all the vicissitudes of fortune which Leo had experienced, his mind had not been sufficiently fortified to resist this influx of good fortune, it is probable at least that its effects would have been more sudden on this occasion. It has been well observed, that an excess of joy is dangerous only on a first emotion, and that Leo survived this intelligence eight days. It seems, therefore, not improbable, that this story was fabricated merely as a pretext to conceal the real cause of his death, and that the slight indisposition and temporary seclusion of the Pontiff, af-

forded an opportunity for some of his enemies to gratify their resentment, or promote their own ambitious views by his destruction.

"Some circumstances are related, which give additional credibility to this supposition. Before the body of the Pope was interred, Paris de Grassis, perceiving it to be much inflated, enquired of the Consistory, whether they would have it opened and examined, to which they assented. On performing this operation, the medical attendants reported, that he had certainly died by poison. To this it is added, that, during his illness, the Pope had frequently complained of an internal burning, which was attributed to the same cause, "whence," says Paris de Grassis, "it is certain that the Pope was poisoned." In confirmation of this opinion, a singular incident is also recorded by the same officer, who relates, in his diary, that a few days before the indisposition of the Pontiff, a person unknown and disguised, called upon one of the Monks in the Monastery of St. Jerome, and requested him to inform the Pope, that an attempt would be made, by one of his confidential attendants, to poison him, not by his food, but by his linen. The friar, not choosing to convey this intelligence to the Pope, who was then at Malliana, communicated it to the Datary, who immediately acquainted the Pope with it.

"The friar was sent for to the villa, and having there confirmed, in the presence of the Pontiff, what he had before related, Leo, with great emotion, observed, that "if it was the will of God that he should die, he should submit to it, but that he should use all the precautions in his power." We are further informed, that in the course of a few days he fell sick, and that, with his last words, he declared that he had been murdered, and could not long survive."

The last chapter of Mr. Roscoe's work is devoted to an examination of the merits and defects in the character of Leo. The latter are delicately touched upon, and ingeniously palliated. He concludes thus:—

"That an astonishing proficiency in the improvement of the human intellect occurred during the pontificate of Leo X. is universally allowed. That such proficiency is principally to be attributed to the exertions of that Pontiff, will now, perhaps, be thought equally indisputable. Of the predominating influence of a powerful, an accomplished, or a fortunate individual, on the character and manners of the age, the history of mankind furnishes innumerable instances; and happy is it for the world when the pursuits of such individuals, instead of being devoted, through blind ambition, to the subjugation or destruction of the human race, are directed towards those beneficent and generous ends, which, amidst all his avocations, Leo the Tenth appears to have kept continually in view."

We shall now notice a "Dissertation on the Character of Lucretia Borgian," printed at the end of the first volume. Her name is seldom mentioned, without the epithet INFAMOUS, being known for the most part only as "the incestuous daughter of Alexander VI. the prostitute, in common, of her father and of her two brothers, one of whom is supposed to have assassinated the other from jealousy of his superior pretensions to her favour!"

It is not our intention to enter into the ingenious suppositions and doubts expressed by Mr. R. in the course of this Dissertation; we shall content ourselves with giving it as our firm opinion, that he has completely failed in invalidating the testimony of prior historians. Indeed, his principal argument is founded on the propriety of her conduct in her latter days; but to have then abstained from the gratification of vices, which she could no longer enjoy, is a very unsatisfactory evidence of the former purity of her life.

At the end of each volume is a copious appendix, containing a variety of curious and interesting matter, extracted from scarce books or MSS.—A number of letters relative to Henry VIII. and his favourite Cardinal Wolsey, occur in them. We sincerely wish Mr. Roscoe had confined all the poetry, which is introduced in the course of the history, to these Appendixes. We were particularly disgusted at meeting with some insipid sonnets in the body of his work. The style of this history our readers will have perceived, by the extracts already given, is an imitation of that of Gib-

bon. He has not shewn equal judgment with that writer in the conductation of his matter; and we do not hesitate to affirm, that if this work had been comprised in two volumes, which it might have easily been, by rejecting the vast quantity of trifling and extraneous matter that occurs, its interest would have thereby been considerably increased. Several instances of inflated language occur, which we shall not point out, as we are confident Mr. Roscoe's good judgment will induce him to correct them in a subsequent edition.

In our analysis of this important work, we have been induced to exceed the usual limits allotted to our Review; but the interesting nature of the extracts, added to the size and expense of the volumes, preventing their perusal by many, will be a sufficient apology, should any be deemed necessary.

THE DRAMA.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Saturday the 11th of January, a new comedy, entitled, "*The Romantic Lovers, or Lost and Found*," was brought forward at this Theatre, and was condemned, by the unanimous consent of a respectable audience, to retire, with its unfortunate predecessors, to the tomb of oblivion—

"When trash and folly in the fight are slain,
"Shakspeare and common sense will take their turn to reign."

The failure, however, of this comedy may be, in some respects, attributed to an over stretched degree of extravagance and improbability in the characters and incidents, rather than any want of elegance in the diction or of animation in the sentiments.

DRURY LANE.—On Wednesday January 22d, a new Operatic Drama, from the pen of Mr. Cherry, entitled the "*Travellers, or Music's Facination*," was presented at this Theatre for the first time. This opera, (which has since undergone judicious curtailments) will not bear the test of critical examination; but as a musical and scenic *melange*, it proved highly interesting and was, of course, warmly applauded.

The scene changes from China to Turkey, from Turkey to Italy, and from Italy to England. The following is an outline of the plot:

At the opening of the Piece, the *Prince of China*, in a short accidental interview with *Celinda*, sister to his friend and companion *Koyan*, is captivated by the powers of her voice, the beauty of her person, and the simplicity of her manners; *Celinda* feels for the *Prince* a reciprocal passion. The *Emperor of China* convenes his Mandarins, for the purpose of soliciting their approbation that his son might travel, to glean from Turkish and from Christian States a knowledge of their politics, arts, manners, &c. Which obtained, the *Prince* prepares for his journey, in which he is to be attended by his friend and monitor, *Koyan*; the latter at the entreaty of his mother, *Mindora*, when she is informed they are to visit England, consents that she, together with his sister, *Celinda*, disguised as a Page, lest her sex might throw temptation in the way of the youthful *Prince*, should be the companions of their travel: this party, with the *Princes's* pages, and a shipwrecked Irishman, are the characters from which this Drama takes its title, and the first act concludes with their departure from China. At the opening of the second act, the Travellers are arrived at Constantinople, and presently introduced at the Palace of the Grand Vizier: the beauty of the women, their dancing, singing, &c. fascinate the amorous *Prince*, and, unconscious of error or offence, he breaks into the Haram. The indignant *Vizier* resents this innovation of their Turkish laws, and brutally imprisons the candid and innocent Chinese. Through every action *Celinda* watches the *Prince* with the tender, yet jealous ardour of sincere affection, and by stratagem, and the fascinating powers of her voice, she releases him from prison. The Travellers, abandon the Turkish dominions in disgust, and the next act presents them to our view in Naples. The *Prince* and his suit are received in the palace of the *Duke of Posilipa*. Music is the general theme, and *Koyan*, who is a distracted admirer of the science, catches each improving grace, according to the

polish of each different Nation, a similar passion pervading the breast of his sister *Celinda*. The proud *Duke* is attached to the widow of a Neapolitan Marquis, by birth an English woman, whose lively manners attract the warmest attention of the youthful and undisguised *Prince of China*, which creates a jealousy in the mind of the inveterate *Duke*, increasing to such a pitch of desperation, that, in the Fourth Act, we find him hiring assassins to murder the unsuspecting *Prince*, whose life is saved a second time, by the fascinating charm of music through the interference of *Celinda*, and the *Duke* himself becomes the victim of his own dark plot. In the commencement of the Fifth Act, the Travellers are nearly wrecked on the British coast; but, by the humanity of a veteran Admiral and his old sailing master, they reach the shore, and are hospitably entertained by the generous seaman, who congratulates himself on having an opportunity of returning an obligation which he once owed to the humanity of the Chinese. Here the story of former adventures is recounted, and the Admiral is recognized to be the husband of *Mindora*, and the father of the twins, *Koyan* and *Celinda*. The *Prince* discovering his first love in the person of his assumed Page, who had twice preserved his life, resolved to repay her affection with his hand and heart. The *Marchioness* (who, disgusted at the intended assassination of the *Prince*, has accompanied the Travellers to England), with a promise of her person in marriage, rewards the affection of *Koyan*, and the piece concludes with an animated compliment to the British constitution.

The first act, which displays the Chinese costume, was by far the most attractive. The scenery was brilliantly picturesque, and the airs, and chorus characteristically accordant.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Wednesday evening, January 29. A new musical farce entitled, *We fly by Night*, was acted at this Theatre for the first time, and received with great applause. In truth its incidents are irresistibly laughable and humorous. It has all the good qualities and genuine properties of a farce, broad humour, comic incidents, probable equivoque and ludicrous character. We understand that this is a trifle hastily written by Mr. Colman, and set to music by Mr. Kelly, and intended for the Hay-market Theatre last season, and which, we have been informed, was kept back on account of the death of the late Duke of Gloucester. It contains some excellent puns and many wretchedly bad; but it is upon the whole so whimsical, excentric and curious; and so powerfully supported by the different performers, that he must be fastidious and cynical indeed who does not relish its wit, and enjoy its merriment.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE.

How fresh the breezes blow!
How softly swell the hills!
How kind the sun's bright glow!
What soothing in the rills!
All, all with transport thrills!
Scenes, that alone impart
True vigour to the mind, sweet solace to the heart!

Hark! from the inmost grove,
Borne by the scented gale,
The bird of thought and love
Is heard.—O nightingale!
Thee early do I hail;
Thy full of music long
May listening woods resound, and love reward thy song!

While in the mid-way skies
The shrill lark seems to float,
As yet the cuckoo tries
Faintly her mellowing throat;
Soft is the blackbird's note;
Nor yet, at evening's blush,
Long heard from hedgerows green the wildly-warbling thrush.

April! thy changeful day
Through tempest oft alarms,
I greet; since the sweet May
Owes to thy fostering arms
Her more than mortal charms!
I love thy checquer'd hour;
Still mingling, as in life, the sunshine and the show'r.

Sweet breeze! no gentler breath
Fans the bright bowers above;
Reviv'd from wintry death,
Where all is youth and love!
Nor wing'd the' appointed dove
With holier calmness fraught,

When to the rested ark heaven's olive branch
she brought.

L.

April 28th, 1805.

To ——.

Smile not thus, ador'd deceiver!
Since those eyes if right I read,
They to me—no unbeliever!—
Preach of love's ensnaring creed.
Smile not thus, ador'd deceiver!

Smile, yet smile, O sweet deceiver!
Though my soul with anguish bleed,
Still must I—too fond believer!—
Kneel to love's enslaving creed.
Smile then, smile, O sweet deceiver!

O.

A SATIRIST.

DRONE pens a picture of the age,
Blackens his friends, in every page
Some treacherous anecdote repeating;
Arraing'd? he first the fact denies,
If push'd adds perjury to lies;
And damns his soul—to save a beating!

E.

SONG.

TUNE.—*'The Sailor's Welcome Home.'*

When, from his native village borne,
The sailor leaves his peaceful dwelling,
From friends and wife and children torn,
With silent grief his bosom swelling;
Wing'd by the breeze, to distant seas,
Hope soothes his breast with whispers kind—
That Albion's isle again shall smile,
And each lov'd joy he left behind.

When raging winds deform the deep,
And threaten death in ev'ry billow,
Affrighted from his blissful sleep,
Sweet visions vanish from his pillow;
Then, "ah"! he cries, "if ne'er these eyes
Are doom'd my native land to see,
Still may I find an harbour kind,
A haven, from toil and tempest free."

MARIA.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

PATENT to Mr. William Deverell, Engineer, of Blackwall, Middlesex, for certain improvements on the Steam Engine. Dated August 2, 1805. The nature of the said invention consists in the manner and form of constructing the fire-place, or in other words, in making use of iron for the boiler to lie on, instead of brick-work or other composition. 2. In the manner and way of using the steam, and 3. in a certain improvement introduced on the cold liquor pump. Three iron cylinders are used instead of brickwork; all these are to be filled with water and may be connected to the steam-boiler, in any way that may be judged most convenient.—These said cylinders may be so constructed as to answer any shaped boiler, and can easily be cleaned by taking off the flanches. Instead of being in three detached cylinders, they may be cast whole, or be fabricated of wrought iron, to form the fire-place, although this latter method would be necessarily attended with more trouble. The cylinders may, likewise, be used to great advantage, when large boilers have been already fitted up, and when applied to engines of various powers, will, with the same quantity of fuel, be capable of performing much more work, with the steam arising therefrom, than can be done by the ordinary methods. In the present mode of setting boilers, the brick-work underneath them is subject to the unavoidable trouble and expence of requiring frequent repairs; this consequence results from the action of the fire upon them, nor is this the only inconvenience, inasmuch as the whole concern during the time that the boilers are repairing, is wholly suspended and stopped.—In consequence of the steam moving from one figure to another, and of the condensation arising therefrom, this improved engine will be so regular in its operations, that it will work pumps or any other machinery—A more correct account of all the different works in this improved patent engine cannot be given without the aid of plates.

Patent to Mr. Arthur Woolf, Engineer, of Wood-street, Spitalfields, Middlesex, for certain improvements in Steam Engines. Dated July 2, 1805. The nature of the said invention, and the manner in which it is to be performed, may be thus described and as-

certained:—The patentee states that he has invented a contrivance by which the temperature of the steam-vessel, or working cylinder of a steam-engine, or of the steam-vessels or cylinders where the e is occasion for more than one, may be raised to any required temperature, without admitting steam from the boiler into any surrounding receptacle, whether known by the name of a steam-case, or any other denomination. Or to be more particular in this description, instead of admitting steam of a high temperatu e into such receptacle, which is always attended with a risque of explosion, proportioned to the elasticity of the steam employed, the inventor puts into the said receptacle oil or the fat of animals, or wax, or any other substances capable of being melted by a lower temperature than the heat intended to be employed, and of enduring that heat without being converted into vapour.—Or the inventor puts into the said case or cases, mercury, or mixtures of metals, as of tin, bismuth and lead, capable of being kept in a state of fusion, in a lower degree of temperature than what is intended to be employed in working the steam engine; and he so forms the surrounding case or cases, as to make it or them admit the oil, or other substance employed, to come in contact not only with the sides of the steam vessel or vessels, or working cylinder or cylinders, but also with the bottom and top of the same, so that the whole may be maintained at one uniform temperature, and this temperature to be kept up by a fire immediately under or round the case or cases that contain the aforesaid oil or other substance, or by connecting the said case or cases with a separate vessel or vessels, kept at a proper temperature, and filled with the said oil, or other substance. In some circumstances, or whenever the same may be convenient, or desirable, the inventor employs the fluid metals, or mixtures of metals and oil, or other substances, at one and the same time, in the same engine; that is to say, in the part of the case or vessel exposed to the greatest action of the fire, he sometimes puts the aforesaid metals, or mixtures of metals; and in the parts less exposed to the action of the fire, he puts oil or other substances capable of bearing the requisite heat without being converted into vapour. By this arrangement and method of applying the surrounding heat, the inventor is not only enabled to obviate the necessity of employing steam of a great expansive force round the said steam vessel or vessels, or the said working cylinder or cylinders, to maintain them at the temperature required, but he can obtain from steam, of a comparatively low temperature, or even from water itself, admitted into the steam vessel or vessels, all the same effects that can be procured from steam of a high temperature, without incurring any portion of the risque with which the production of the latter is ordinarily accompanied; which risque and hazard not only extend to the boiler and other parts of the machinery, but even sometimes they threaten the lives of the workmen. For such low steam or even water (but steam is at all times to be preferred) being admitted into the said steam vessel or vessels, or working cylinder or cylinders, kept at the requisite higher temperature, by the means above-mentioned, will there be expanded in any ratio required and produce an effect in the working of the engine, which cannot otherwise be obtained, unless with a much greater expence in the article of fuel, or with the risque and hazard of an explosion as aforesaid. By this means, the steam may be made use of, expanded in any required ratio, and of any given temperature, without being obliged ever to have the steam of any greater elasticity than what is equal to the pressure of the common atmosphere. Another improvement which the inventor makes use of in steam engines, consists in a method of preventing as much as possible, the passage of any of the steam from that side of the piston which is acted upon by the said steam, to the other side which is open to the condenser, and this he effects in those steam engines that are commonly called double engines, by employing upon, or about the piston, mercury, or a fluid metal or metals, in an altitude equal to the pressure of the steam, The efficacy of this arrangement will, he observes, appear more obvious, if attention be paid to what must, of course, take place in the process of working such a piston. When the piston is ascending, that is to say, when the steam is admitted below the piston, the space on its other side being open to the condenser, the steam which is endeavouring to pass up the side of the piston, is met in its passage and effectually prevented by the column of metal equal or superior to it in pressure, and during the operation of the down-stroke, no steam can possibly proceed or pass without first protruding or forcing all the metal through. In working what is called a single engine, a less considerable altitude of metal will be

requisite, for this obvious reason, that th evesse l by which means, steam of any steam always acts on the upper side of the, temperature may be used, without being piston. For single engines, oil or wax, exposed to the risque of partial condensa-or fat of animals, or similar substances, tion, by the admission of any colder body in sufficient quantities, will equally an-into the steam-vessel; for the oil, or swer the purpose, provided that another other substance employed for this purpose, improvement, which constitutes part of soon acquires the requisite degree of tem-the patentee's invention, be applied to the perature; and to prevent any unnecessary engine; namely, to take care that in ei-escape of heat, the invento further adds, ther the double or single engine so to be that he constructs of, or lines with an im-worked, the outlet that conveys the steam perfect conductor of heat, that part of the to the condenser, shall be so poisted and tube or pipe attached to the steam-vessel, constructed of such a size, that the steam which may not be heated exteriorly. And may proceed or pass, without forcing be-further, (as is already the practice in some fore it, or carrying along with it, any of engines, and therefore not exclusively the metal or other substance employed that claimed by the patentee) he tells us that may have proceeded or passed by the pis-he causes the water raised by the engine ton; taking care at the same time to pro-to pass off through another ascending vide another exit for the metal or other tube, than the one attached to the steam-substance collected at the bottom vessel, but connected with it at some part of the steam-vessel, or working cylin-or point lower than where the oil, or der, to convey it into a reservoir, kept at other substance employed in it, is ever a due heat; whence it is to be conveyed suffered to descend to, in the course of to the upper side of the piston by a working the engine.

small pump, worked by means of the An edition of the Proverbs of Ali is engine, or by any other contrivance that in the Clarendon Press. It will be ac-may be most convenient. In order that companied with a Latin translation and the fluid metal or metals used with the notes, by Cornelius Van Waener. Mr. piston may not be oxydated, the inventor Mousley, of Baliol college, is thee-informs us that he always keeps some oil, ditor.

or other suitable fluid substance, on its A Greek-English Derivative Diction-surface, to prevent its coming into con-ary is preparing for publication, shewing tact with the atmosphere, and to prevent (in English characters) the Greek origi-the necessity of employing a large quan-nals of such words in the English lan-tity of fluid metal, he generally constructs guage, as are derived from the Greek, or makes the piston of a depth equal to and comprizing correct explanations, from that of the column required, but of a approved lixicographers, of the meaning diameter somewhat less than that of the of each wo d.

steam-vessel or working cylinder, except The subjects appointed by the Vice-in cases when the packing or other fitting Chancellor of the University of Cam-is necessary, be applied; so that, in fact, bridge, for Sir Wm. Brown's Prize Me-the said column of fluid metal forms only dals for the p esent year, are for the odes, a thin body round the piston. In some *Mors Nelsoni*, and for the epigram Μάραγγα. particular cases, the inventor makes a —For the Hulsean Prize, the Propaga-hollow metallic piston, and applies an tion of Christianity was not indebted to altitude of fluid metal in the inside of the any secondary causes.

same, to press its outside into contact with We learn that Mr. Gladdwyn, of the steam-vessel or working cylinder afore-Calcutta, has at length compleated his said. It may be proper, however, to add, great Persian Dictionary, in which, be-that in applying the above improved me-sides a multiplicity of words not to be thod of keeping the steam-vessels of found in the Dictionaries of Richardson steam-engines at any required temperature or Meninski, will be found above 30,000 to the engine commonly known by the words with apposite examples, collected name of Savary's, in any of its improved from the best Persian poets and philolo-forms, in which a separate condenser has gical writers, and from the Johangiri, the been introduced, he sometimes employs Borhan Kata, and other oriental Diction-oil (or any other substance lighter than aries. Mr. G has likewise prepare water, and capable of being kept fluid in for the press, Illustrations of those cele-the temperature employed, without being brated and popular works, denominated converted into vapour) in the upper part the Bostan, Beharistan, Ayar-Danish, of the tube or pipe attached to the steam and the Letters of Abel' Fuzl, calculated

for the use of the students of Fort William College, Calcutta. He has, moreover, begun to print in a quarto volume, the Gulistan of Sadi, in the original Persian; the text is accompanied with a literal translation, and a praxis, or compleat analysis of every word.

At a meeting of the original Vaccine Pock Institution, Broad-street, Golden-square, the subject of the anti-vaccine publications were discussed; and it was determined, that whatever unfortunate events might have occurred, the practice at this institution was uniformly as favourable, with regard to security against the small-pox, as could be expected from variolous inoculation. But in order to provoke the communication of failures, and to give a further proof to the public, of confidence, the following certificate was directed to be offered to each inoculated patient, deeming it just to employ the small funds of the institution in disabusing the public with regard to cow pock inoculation, if adverse satisfactory evidence can be procured, or, if otherwise, in establishing the new practice.

Original Vaccine Pock Institution, Broad-street, Golden-square, Jan. 17, 1806.

This is to certify, that E. C. aged two months, residing at K. has been duly vaccinated at this Institution, as reported in our register at No.

Be it known that in case the aforesaid E. C. shall take the small-pox, the same being satisfactorily proved on examination of the diseased by three or more of the medical officers of the institution, he shall be entitled to the sum of five guineas from the funds of the institution, on the presentation of this certificate; to be paid at the first quarterly court subsequently to the application.

Immediate notice must be sent to the secretary at the institution, on the first appearance of the small pox.

*** Preserve this testimonial for the purpose of claim.

GEO. PEARSON, M. D.
THO. NELSON, M. D.
JOHN DORATT, Surgeon.

We feel happy to announce to the friends of science a new "Philosophical Society of the Borough of Southwark." The society's meetings are at present held at Mr. Snott's, Opician, 215, Tooley street, a zealous promoter of every thing connected with natural philosophy.

Mr. Drummond has finished a large picture of the death of Nelson. It includes a number of portraits of naval officers.

Mr. John Anstey is preparing for the press a complete edition of the works of his deceased father, with memoirs of his life.

A Mr D'Asti has just announced a Volume of curious Medical Receipts, collected chiefly while resident amongst some Indian tribes. It is publishing in Scotland, under the title of the Pocket Esculapius.

Few books have so extensively circulated throughout every part of the globe as the Rev. John Evans's "Sketch of the several Denominations of the Christian World." The admirers of that work will be gratified to find that a new edition of the Sequel to it, is about to be published, with considerable alterations, and a variety of new testimonies, in behalf of Candour, Peace, and Charity; also an additional Essay on the New Commandment.

The Society of Arts are said to be at present engaged in investigating the talents of a child, only nine years of age, who has the extraordinary talent of staining glass, in a manner that surpasses belief. His mother was fifty years of age at the time of his birth; and he at present supports her, together with his sister, by the exertion of his precocious talent.

M. Fischer, of Vienna, has discovered a new process of Bleaching Straw. Instead of smoking it with sulphur, as heretofore, he steeps it in the muriatic acid saturated with pot ash. The straw bleached by this process, never grows yellow, and is equally white, besides that it acquires a great flexibility.

The following is an ingenious method of preparing a luminous bottle, by which the hour may be easily seen on the dial of a watch in the night time. Pour some fine olive oil, heated to ebullition, into a phial of clear white glass of a long form. A bit of phosphorous, the size of a pea, should first, however, be thrown into the phial, and the boiling oil carefully poured over it till the phial is one third filled. The phial should then be carefully corked, and when it is to be used, it should be unstopped to admit the external air, and closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and give as much light as a dull ordinary lamp. Each time the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will re-appear. In

cold weather the bottle should be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. A phial thus prepared may be used every night for six months.

Great pains are taking in the construction of an accurate map of Holland: the same precautions have been used as in the admeasurement of a degree of the meridian. M. de Zach has published in his Journal the chart of the triangles which have been completed; they are united to those which M. Delambre made for the great meridian; and the distance from Dunkirk to Montreal has been taken for the first base; when the triangles are finished, a base will be measured towards the north, to serve for the verification of the work. The Batavian nation has entrusted the direction of this map to Col. Krayenbott.

Mr. Derrick, of the Navy Office, is occupied in a work, to be entitled, "Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy, from the reign of Henry VII. to 1805. It will appear in the course of the spring.

The University of Oxford have undertaken to complete the *Septuagint*, begun by the late Dr. Holunds; the collations have for some time been finished.

Mr. T. Hunt, of Harleston, in Norfolk, proposes publishing by subscription, in an 8vo. volume, the celebrated Tusser's "Five hundred Points of Husbandry," as practised in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Hodson, of King's college, Cambridge, will shortly publish an entire new translation of Juvenal.

Mr. Planta is occupied on a new edition of his History of the Helvetic Confederacy.

Hodges's Picturesque Tour in Hindostan, has been translated into French, and illustrated with Notes, by M. L. Langles.

Dr. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, is writing a Treatise on Ulcers, particularly those of the lower extremities.

Mrs. M. Lee is occupied on a History of the Isle of Man, in 2 vols.

The Russian circumnavigator, Capt. Krusenstorn, who after his return from a voyage round the world, had conveyed the Russian ambassador Rafanow to Japan, is, after remaining seven months in that country, returned to Kamschatka.

The Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth, at their last General Meeting, appointed a Select Committee of their number, to examine their numerous MSS. and select materials for a volume. We are informed, that Mr. James Morison, their bookseller, is now preparing to bring out their volume in a stile suited to the importance of its contents. As the archives of this Society contain a great many papers of real interest and value, the publication excites considerable expectation.

At Petersburgh a number of persons have united to establish a Society under the title of *Museum Alexandrinum*, whose object is to make a collection of works of art of all kinds, and to combine with it a collection of the best scientific works and journals. This Society means to publish its transactions.

M. J. P. Bellaire, who was captain of infantry, and attached to the staff of that part of the French army of the East to which was entrusted the defence of the ex-Venetian islands and possessions in the Ionian sea, (now the Republic of the Seven Islands) during the 5th, 6th, and 7th years of the Republic, (1796—7 and 8) has published an account of the general operations of that army, to which he has added political and topographical observations relative to the Ionian islands, to Ali Pacha, of Janina, and to Albania Interior; on these two latter subjects, he adds some interesting details to those presented by Pouqueville.

Three Institutions for the promotion of natural philosophy and the arts have been lately established in the United States of America. The first is an Academy of the Fine Arts, which owes its origin to Mr. Livingston. The public were so sensible of its importance, that long before the arrival of the Plaister of Paris casts, which he presented to the infant society, the number of subscribers at 25 piastres each, amounted to 180. The second institution is a Botanic Garden, in the neighbourhood of New York; as yet, but a small part of the vegetable kingdom is to be seen in it; but the admirers of botany hasten to send to it every interesting plant which is to be found in their vicinity. The charter of incorporation of the subscribers, is entirely conformable to the views of the founders of this garden of plants, &c. of course, ensures the permanency of the establishment. When the hot-houses are finished, it is expected that the collection of every thing rare and most interesting, produced by the southern states will be completed. The third in-

stitution is an agricultural society, established at Washington, under the special protection of government. The President of the United States, (who is an enlightened agriculturist,) the chief men of the administration, the senators and their deputies of congress, are all members of it officially. The society being now wealthy from the sums granted by government, and the numerous subscriptions of associates and correspondents, have purchased a handsome house, and a farm of 30 acres; they have also begun a library; and are in possession of the fine collection of ploughs and other instruments of agriculture which formerly belonged to Gen. Washington: the form of its administration, the number and the succession of its members, the capital which it may possess (specified in bushels of corn) and its whole organization is regulated by its charter of incorporation, which constitutes this association a body politic, and fixes the perpetuity of its continuation.

Some months since Capt. Lewis, in America, undertook to ascend the river Missouri, in search of a passage to the South Sea. His friends are anxiously expecting intelligence of the expedition.

Mr G. Hermann, of the university of Leipsick, the learned editor of Pindar, is now engaged in preparing for the press, an edition of Æshylus, with a Latin translation, critical notes, complete indices, enlarged scholia, and a full and exact collection of all the various readings which are to be found either in printed editions or in MSS hitherto collated.

M. Lartigue has been engaged for thirty years in constructing at the marine depôt of Paris, a large and beautiful map of America, in relief; he has at length completed it. The mountains and the islands, and the tints of the sea, are exhibited in a manner highly novel and interesting.

The work of the government survey or *cadastre* of France, employs 2000 persons; it is carried on with great activity.

Messrs. Clay and Scriven have just published an elegant portrait of admiral Lord Collingwood, engraved by Mr. Say, from the original picture in possession of Lady Collingwood. Size 14 inches by 17½ high, same size as the portraits of Lord Nelson, after Sir W. Beechey, Abbot, &c. Price 10s. 6d. or proofs 1l. 1s.

Boisgelin's ancient and modern Malta, has been translated and published in France; its editor was M. A. Fortia.

M. F. H. Wagener, member of the royal academy of fine arts at Berlin, has lately discovered a method of constructing geographical charts, by means of a species of moveable types, which is found to answer every useful purpose, much better than engraving, and it will likewise be much cheaper.

Among the principal books lately published in the United States, North America, we may remark a large elementary work on Botany, by professor Barton of Philadelphia.—Another work treats of the plants which grow to the extent of 100 miles round Philadelphia, by M. Rafinesque.

The Medical Repository continues to proceed with activity, under the auspices of Dr. Mitchell, and M. Miller; they have now completed the 7th vol.

Messrs. M. Pauli and Lemercier, announce their having found out means to direct or steer air balloons in their rise and progress through the atmosphere, as appears from an experiment which he tried at Paris on the 20th of October last. Before they ascended, the public were admitted to see the machinery, or the means on which their hopes of succeeding in the attempt were founded; it consisted of wings attached to the balloon, with a species of rudder, which resembled the tail of a bird. On their first rising from the ground, there was a gentle east wind before which they were at first, driven for some time, but the aëronauts soon began to work against the wind and to veer about, which they were evidently enabled to do, although the effect of their operations was very slow. After a voyage of five hours, they decended at Denouville near Chatres, with the agreeable satisfaction of having realized their expectation.

Mr. Lambton, major of brigade at Madras, lately wrote word to a correspondent of his at Paris, that he compeated in the month of August 1803, the measure of an arch of the meridian in Indostan, with the instruments of Cary and Ramsden. The English East India company have ordered that these measures of triangles be continued through 7 or 8 degrees of latitude, in order to determine with so much the more accuracy, the length of a degree, under that latitude. This line will serve at the same time, as a guide to a chart of all the peninsula of India, which is to be on the same scale as the great chart of England by Major Mudge.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

AN eastern saying has been completely verified in this country since our last report. The earth is settled on water! how then can any stability be expected on it! Mr. Pitt's illness mentioned in our last, ended two days after we had written it, with his death. A life begun most brilliantly, and with the brightest hopes, was terminated in chagrin, disappointment, and disgrace. From the moment, that the misdemeanors of Lord Melville were discovered, the public attention was more particularly turned towards Mr. Pitt, and his conduct in that disgraceful affair laid open his character completely. His partisans could no longer hold up their heads, and point out to the uncorrupted statesman: his lofty pretensions sunk into the ground: his long winded sentences proved to be mere loquacity, and no one any longer wondered at the boundless extravagance of his mal-administration. His schemes on the continent increased to the highest degree the mortification he felt at the exposure of his friend's tricks at home. With the utmost prodigality he had hired the troops of two great emperors to fight for the deliverance of Europe, as it is termed in their treaties, and to partition out the conquests they might make on France, in a manner that would be agreeable to all parties at a general congress. The most sanguine expectations were entertained of the result of these treaties. The unhappy deluded minister trusted that he should meet parliament with some achievement, which would stop for a time the enquiry that pended on Lord Melville's conduct, and which inevitably led to the exposure of himself: for both must fall together: the delinquency of one colleague would most probably have terminated with the impeachment of the other.

Never perhaps was a more quixottic scheme devised than the plan, which the treaties lately laid before parliament, have discovered to us for conquering Buonaparte. Proud of the scheme, the unfortunate minister indulged himself in all the vanity of triumph, and he flattered himself, that he should see the barbarians of Russia and Austria giving laws under his directions at Paris to all Europe. The march of the Austrians, and the skill of general Mack and the British minister, were the theme of universal admiration: but scarcely had the forces begun to move, when a presentiment of failure, though unknown to the public, began to operate on the cabinet at home, and post after post increased that presentiment, till disgrace after disgrace put an end to all doubt, and sunk the minister in the depths of despondency. An illness at that time had attacked his frame, but a severer wound had struck that part which no medicine can reach. For some time before his death he was incapable of assisting in public business, and he ceased to exist at the moment, when the enemy was raised to the highest pinnacle of glory, and his own life would have rendered very precarious every attempt to save this country from utter destruction.

The breath was scarcely out of the body of this unfortunate man, when the nation with one accord looked to the quarter the most adverse to him, and there existed not a doubt, that the cabinet must be dissolved, and that men of real talents should take their places. Never was a party so soon and so completely annihilated. The nation in fact, tired of it, was wearied with its perpetual boastings, its arrogance and its insolence: and the ill success of all its systems. Mr. Pitt was no encourager of talent. He wished for none but second or third rate abilities near him. He dreaded the appearance even of rivalship. He was the master mover; and when he was gone, the motions of the puppets were at an end. They disappeared and the nation stood amazement, that such persons should ever have been entrusted with any department of public business.

The party however did not disappear, till they had attempted to cover in some degree this disgrace, by funeral honours to be paid to their departed idol. The motion was stongly resisted in parliament, as was another for the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts: for it is seen, that the unfortunate man was as little successful in the management of his own affairs, as in those of the nation. The two motions passed, and at the moment we are writing, the preparations

are making for the interment of the remains of this wretched man, near those of his father: but the erection of a monument to his memory will serve only to perpetuate his disgrace, and to make the contrast more striking between the father and son. In every thing almost is that contrast striking: the father with little means produced grand results; the son with great means produced little results—the father's bosom was alive to every generous sentiment of liberty, and the cottage was held by him as sacred as the palace: the son prated on the liberty of Europe, but regarded not what inroads were made on the liberty of his countrymen—the father's speeches were animated with the fire of Demosthenes; strong, nervous, impressive, concise, and replete with sentiments, that every one learns in his childhood, and can never forget; the son was a pompous declaimer, who spoke more words perhaps than any preceding orator, and has not left behind him a single sentiment, that will be remembered byposterity; and his catchwords will die with the present generation.—The father was successful in all his undertakings, when in office: the son completely unsuccessful—the father was fond of command, if it led to any beneficial event: the son was eager to have the sway, from the silly ambition merely of being prime minister—the father's mind embraced great objects, and looking steadily at the public good, was never warped by the bloodsuckers of the monied interest: the son's whole boast was in his connection with Jews and loan jobbers—In short, the father carried the glory of the nation at a small expence to the greatest height; the son at most enormious expence depressed it to such a state, that nothing but the most vigorous exertions can save us from falling a prey to the French. Yet a public monument is to be raised to the memory of the son, of whom the chief exploits to be recorded are, that he talked more, and to a worse purpose, than any man in Europe, and added more to the burthens, and took more from the liberties of his country, than any of his predecessors.

The system of this wretched man will it is to be hoped be buried with him. The nation at large is sensible of its baseness. The addresses presented to the king on the discharge of his administration, are a proof of the universal satisfaction that it has given; and, if the court of common council has voted a monument for the deceased minister, it was by so small a majority, that there is little probability of the design being carried into execution. Mr. Pitt is succeeded in his place as member of parliament, by a young man of principles decidedly the contrary to his own; yethis election was carried by a very great majority, and so weak was Mr. Pitt's party, that of three candidates, he who was supported by it, was the lowest on the poll. Complete however as the change is, we cannot flatter ourselves, that the nation is in a state of security. We place great confidence in the talents, and skill of the new administration, but we are sensible of the difficulties they have to encounter. The state of the army and the finances, is enough to appal the boldest, yet there are resources in the courage and wealth of the country, which if managed with prudence and œconomy are sufficient to extricate us from all our difficulties.

We have mentioned our confidence in the present ministry: but our readers will recollect, that one of the great faults of the late administration, was the its impudent, we may say, demand of confidence in all its measures. We place a confidence in the new ministry, but not an unlimited one: and our regard for it will not lead us to sanction with our approbation any measure, which seems to us to be impolitic or unconstitional. There are certainly allowances to be made for persons in high stations: but they are very likely to be injured by adulation, and flattery of men in power is a crime. As yet we have no opportunities of discovering, what is their intention with respect to easing the burthens, or restoring the liberties of the people. They have been, as was natural, busy in making their arrangements, and in the propriety of two of them we can by no means acquiese. The one is, in the placing the lord chief justice in the cabinet. The executive and the judicial powef, should be kept as separate as possible, and not to mention, how little suited a lord chief justice, after a laborious investigation of a cause on the bench, is to enter into the discussion of a grand political question in the cabinet, it must strike every one that a lord chief justice is not

a very fit person to try a cause, on whose merits he had been previously consulted in the cabinet! The act of parliament, made also in favour of Lord Grenville, strikes us as equally pernicious. The precedent is bad. There is too much of the boutiquier principles in it: but we have been too long accustomed to this principle to be struck with the indignation which its appearance in public men ought to excite. Lord Grenville was not compelled to take the post of first lord of the treasury, and it would have become him either to have relinquished all thoughts of it, or to have given up an office, which ought to have been a perpetual bar to the acceptance of the place which he has assumed. One or two more appointments we might mention, because we are clearly of opinion, that to place any one man in any one office, merely on account of his connections, is an injury done to the country; and, as we are highly gratified by the talents which now appear in the cabinet, we shall hereafter judge of the use made of them, by the persons selected to carry on the inferior departments of office. Talents are as much required in these as in the higher departments; and by the servants, a good opinion may be formed of the masters.

One of the great difficulties of the present administration is in the conduct of foreign affairs, upon the new arrangement of the states of Europe; on which subject we presume, that henceforward all the nonsense, usually advanced on the balance of power, will be discarded. The history of the campaign, by which so much power has been thrown into the hands of the French, begins to be developed. Austria is beginning to try its generals for their ill success: but the fault was in the plan itself, as the treaties now clearly discover. So late as last April, Great Britain, Russia and Austria, confederated against France, to "restore (in the language of the treaty) to Europe its peace, indepen- "dence, and happiness, of which it is "deprived by the unbounded ambition "of the French government—and for "this purpose to employ a general "league of all the powers of Europe." On the first plan, forces were to be collected, amounting to five hundred thousand men, and the first points presented to the French Emperor, were to be "the evacuation of Hanover, and "the North of Germany by the French. 2. The independence of Holland and Switzerland. 3. Restoration of Piedmont to the king of Sardinia. 4. The security of Naples, and evacuation of Italy by the French. 5. Establishment of a new order of things in Europe, which may effectually guarantee the security and independence of the different states, and present a solid barrier against future usurpations.

Thus, instead of Buonaparte giving laws to Europe, it was intended that the confederate powers were to take this office upon them. And in the treaties it is specified, that "Russia and Eng- "land are to make common cause "against every power, which, by em- "ployment of its forces, or by too in- "timate an union with France, may "pretend to raise essential obstacles to "the *developement of those measures*, which "the high contracting powers may "have to take, in order to attain the "object proposed by the present con- "cert." Every thing was evidently to be carried with a very high hand, if the confederates had succeeded: and however we may arraign the conduct of the French, it is difficult to see, how the affairs of Europe would have been better managed by the bayonets of Russia. However the confederates condescend to state, that the public opinion shall not be controuled in France, and no conquests appropriated, till the end of the war, when every thing was to be settled by a general congress, which should "discuss and fix the provisions "of the laws of nations, on a more de- "terminate basis than unfortunately "has hitherto been practicable; and to "insure their observation by the esta- "blishment of a federative system, cal- "culated upon the situation of the dif- "ferent states of Europe."

To effect these mighty objects on paper, Britain was to open its purse, and Russia and Austria provide the greater part of the men. It was soon found that the exploit might be achieved with four hundred, instead of five hundred thousand men; and of the former number, 350,000 were to be raised by the two Emperors. We are now arrived to something intelligible: for as to the verbiage of the treaties, it is not worth a moment's consideration. The confederate powers ought to have reflected, that they en-

tered the lists at the outside with an effective force of three hundred and fifty thousand men, for as to the other fifty thousand, they were hardly worth notice, and they had to contend with an experienced general, and well disciplined army of at least an equal number. Buonaparte had evidently very early knowledge of these treaties; and his war with England, and pretended preparations for invasion, covered all his designs against the confederacy. Every thing was then prepared, at the very moment the Austrians marched into Bavaria; and, when Buonaparte was at Bologne, all his magazines were prepared in France and Italy, and he had nothing to do but to lead on his troops with his usual activity and energy, to chastise the presumption and inexperience of the enemy. We need no longer wonder at the result. On the one hand every thing emanated from one centre, on the other was the natural confusion arising from three different cabinets; this alone would have turned the scale in favour of Buonaparte; but when we consider his own military talents, assisted by such leaders as Bernadotte and Massena, and aided by the councils of Carnot; when we look to his men, their activity and discipline, we can but smile at the folly, which should oppose to them the slow decisions of an Aulic Council, the heavy tactics of Austria, and the stupid bravery of Russia.

One result has certainly ensued, a totally new order of things in Europe. The fate of Naples is not yet determined. The French army is on its frontiers; whether the south and north of Italy will be united under one head, and the Pope, instead of being a temporal ruler, shall be reduced to the state of an archbishop of Canterbury, time alone can develope. There is a hope, that as the French are now so near neighbours to the Turks, they may turn their arms in that direction, and deliver Europe from their barbarous yoke. This is a deliverance intelligible to all; and it seems to be a part allotted to them unless the depression of Britons should still be uppermost in the councils of Paris. Whilst Naples is waiting her fate, that of Hanover is ascertained. Our faithful ally has taken possession of it, and it is now probably annexed for ever to the Prussian territories. By thus forming part of a kingdom, whose subjects speak the same language, the Hanoverians will soon forget the distresses brought on them by the war, and will be easily reconciled to the change. The French are raising contributions on Frankfort, and it is not yet known, what are the precise boundaries of the newly formed kingdoms, nor the amount of the treasures accumulated by France at the expence of the ill-fated confederacy, whose plans she has so easily annihilated. We had almost forgotten to mention the king of Sweden. He poor man had a treaty with Britain, and seems to have been contented with a small part of its treasures. He has marched his troops into Germany, and is marching them back again: he has issued proclamations, and composed protests, to be read in the diet of Ratisbon. We will hope, that Buonaparte will be pleased with his spirit, make allowance for his indiscretions, and let him off as gently as possible.

Much as this state of Europe may astonish us, the eastern world affords a no less striking change. What Buonaparte has been in Europe, Marquis Wellesley has been in India. The territories and influence acquired by the British in India exceed those of Buonaparte; and the troops in the pay of the East India Company have traversed and conquered more than the French. It is a misfortune for the country, that Lord Cornwallis died, before he could have consolidated our strength in that quarter of the world: but we will hope, that measures will be taken to render the change beneficial to the natives, to whom the mildness of our government, and the stability of our laws are more acceptable, than the caprice of their princes, and the insecurity of their possessions.

In the west also a change seems to be at hand. A British squadron is on the eastern coast of South America, and there are sufficient troops to effect a great change in the Spanish settlements. If they should give independence to those settlements, a new and very extensive range of commerce will be open to the activity of Britain, and the measure will be attended with great benefit to the new world, at the same time that it will deprive Buonaparte of a considerable part of his resources. A scheme of this kind was on foot last

war, planned by a Mexican general; who, we understand, sailed with this expedition from Madeira, and will be eminently useful in the intended operations on the American continent.

At home the chief occurrences have been the addresses to the king on the change of ministry; an addition has been made to the peerage, and some instances have occurred of persons refusing this high honour. Monsieur Thellusson's son has, in spite of the obstacles thrown in his way, been raised to the dignity of an Irish Baron, under the title of Rendlesham; and as it has been humourously said at the west end of town, he is the oldest peer we have, for he was a peer before the creation. Every thing had been signed and sealed for this gentleman, and his coronet placed on his furniture and coaches, before the creation took place. We will hope, that this newly created peer, if his pretensions to the title may not appear at present very striking, will display by his conduct, that he has not only the name and honours but the spirit of a baron.

Little has been done in parliament. The changes in the ministry necessarily occasioned some delay in public business; but the most important debate was on the honours to be paid to the deceased minister. This was introduced by Mr. Lascelles, who, after some general remarks on the character of Mr. Pitt, and hopes expressed, that every thing might be avoided which might bring up party questions, informed the house, that he should make the funeral of the late Lord Chatham a precedent for the motion he intended to make. He added, most unfortunately, his reasons, which, however strong in his eyes, will never be admitted into the page of history. I am sure (he said) that no man will deny, that the son was as great a man as his father. He therefore proposed, that an address should be presented to the King, to direct, that the remains of Mr. Pitt might be interred at the public expence, and a monument, with a suitable inscription, be erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

This was seconded by the Marquis of Titchfield, and opposed by Lord Folkstone, who stated, that he could not consent to such a motion from a comparison of the situation in which Mr. Pitt found the country when he came into office, and what it is at present. If any person felt as he did upon the general tenour of Mr. Pitt's administration, he should not permit the question to pass without a division.

Lord Louvaine supported the motion, on the consideration of the great and brilliant talents of the late minister. Mr. H. Browne, because he had supported all the measures brought forward by him, of whom, he contended, it might be said, as of Augustus, that he had found Rome built of wood, and had left it built of marble. Mr. W. Smith gave Mr. Pitt all the credit due to talents, but in the application of them he could not give him equal credit. He could not call him an excellent statesman, nor could he act so inconsistently with the whole of his parliamentary life, and the sentiments of his constituents, as to vote public honours to the memory of a man, whose measures he had uniformly opposed, and for which very opposition he had been elected to a seat in that house, by a very numerous body of constituents.

Sir R. Buxton lamented that any difference of opinion should take place on this subject, as whatever might be the the opinion of the house, the fame of Mr. Pitt would ever live in the admiration of a grateful posterity.

The Marquis of Douglas contended that the success of measures was necessary to constitute a claim for such a testimony of public favour, and that in the comparison between Mr. Pitt and his father, the difference was too great, to allow the son what was justly paid to the energy, the integrity, and the success of the late Earl of Chatham. Besides, the public had not rested from the respect paid to the really illustrious Nelson; and on what ground could the crowds, who followed his bier, attend the remains of a minister, whose ashes he would not willingly disturb, but whose system of finances had weighed down the country. Lord Temple supported the motion, from a conviction of the transcendent talents, purity, and disinterestedness of Mr. Pitt, and in this support he represented the feelings of every member of his family.

Mr. Windham entered widely and with great ability into the question of national honours. He admired the ta-

lents of Mr. Pitt, but he could not allow talents to afford a sufficient claim. Rewards of this kind were generally paid to great military commanders, whether on sea or land, and no one could doubt the propriety of those paid to Nelson, for every one understood and felt the services he had performed to his country. If talents could claim such a reward, why had not these honours been conferred on Mr. Burke? Talents must be exercised usefully; and, if he were asked, whether they had been so exercised in this instance, he should be compelled to answer in the negative.

Mr. Rider supported the motion. Mr. Ponsonby opposed it with great energy, allowing to Mr. Pitt good intention, but displaying a melancholy picture of his administration in the fate of the Orange family and the loss of Hanover. He observed, that great talents had not conferred such an honour on Lord Somers, Lord Godolphin, nor the virtuous Tillotson, and he could not consent to confer honours on the memory of a man, whose whole system of administration while living was the object of his aversion and opposition. Mr. Rose asserted, that commerce flourished during the administration of Mr. Pitt, who, if he was forced to lay heavy burdens on the people, had always resources to meet them.

Mr. Fox descanted very ably on party feelings, which the supporters of Mr. Pitt wished to be obliterated in this question, and made a just remark, that if a person is convinced of the justness of his opinions, and that if acted upon they would benefit the country, but that they cannot be brought into action but by a party, he is right to act with and support that party. On party motives, however, it would now be his interest to accede to the motion, but the duty, which he owed to the public, prevented it. Much commendation was bestowed on Mr. Pitt's personal qualities, and his conduct to the sinking fund was warmly praised. His disinterestedness in not making greater advantages of his office was the subject of panegyric, and no one, Mr. Fox observed, would join more cordially than he in any private act of attention to the remains of the late minister, but his conscience forbade him from consenting to an act, in which the public was so much concerned. To Lord Chatham public honours were due, and every one allowed it, because whatever party feelings had existed, all agreed that he had performed great, and splendid, and successful actions. But the son's system of action and the result of it were quite different; it was a most dangerous system, and produced all the evils of his administration. His splendid talents concealed much of its odious deformity, but a man cannot be called an excellent statesman, whose system has nearly ruined the country.

Lord Castlereagh willingly seized the compliments which the kind heart of Mr. Fox had produced, and he argued, that the times in which Lord Chatham and his son acted ought to be taken into the account. Mr. Pitt's conduct during the French revolution justified the motion, and he entertained very different sentiments on his system from the last speaker. Mr. Wilberforce contended for the talents and the patriotism of Mr. Pitt, attributed to him the salvation of the country, when threatened by French principles, and held him up as a model of disinterestedness. Sir R. Williams closed the debate by expressing a wish, that all the friends of Mr. Pitt would attend his funeral in mourning. The house then divided, and there were for the motion 258, against it 89. Thus the dead minister did not find near half the house willing to come forth to honour his remains with a public funeral, and many of the highest talents and integrity in the house opposed this testimony of respect, a testimony of respect which the country will certainly feel to be either very unnecessary or very improper.

On the 4th of February, Mr. Fox introduced his bill on the subject of the Auditorship of the Exchequer, held by Lord Grenville, who could not, it was thought, be expected to give up so lucrative office, nor hold it in connection with his place of first lord of the Treasury. They had been, Mr. Fox stated, held together, but it seemed scarcely proper that the person who held an office should have the power of appointing those who were to be the checks on that office. Mr. Rose objected to the use of the term doubts, as he could not entertain any doubts whatever upon this subject. The two offices were as incompatible with each

other as any two offices in the kingdom. It was enacted, that no money should be paid out of the Exchequer without an order by the auditor, recorded by the clerk of the pells. If a lord treasurer sent an order for money, it was a mere nullity without the order of an auditor, of course the latter had a controuLover the former, which cannot be destroyed without danger to the public.

The attorney general, Mr. Percival, declared himself highly satisfied with the arrangement, which made Lord Grenville first lord of the Treasury, and thought it to his honour, that every thing done in this step should be done openly. He thought the proper mode was to appoint an officer to execute the office, as trustee for the noble lord, which would be more consistent, than for him to appoint a deputy, removeable at pleasure. The auditor ought to be a person, who had a real and practical check upon the lords of the Treasury.

Mr. Fox stated, that it was immaterial to him whether a trustee or deputy was appointed, but any objection to the latter might be removed by making his office permanent. Mr. Rose was for removing all difficulties, by the House appointing a person to execute the office. This opposition to Mr. Fox by Mr. Rose and Mr. Percival has been censured by a newspaper, which takes the part of the new administration; but we trust, that under this administration, that prostitution of the public press will cease, by which every enquiry into the measures of men of office was stigmatized as an act hostile to the country. Highly as we approve of the changes that have taken place in the administration of this country, we shall never agree to place implicit confidence in any men. It was this confidence which increased the presumption of Mr. Pitt, and hurried him on to those fatal measures, which so much injured the public, and ruined his character. It appears to us, that the offices of first lord of the Treasury and auditor of the Exchequer are incompatible, and that, as Lord Grenville had his option, no indulgence ought to be allowed him, to take the advantage of both places: and of course we do not approve of this first step of the new administration.

On the 5th Mr. Fox's bill went through the house of commons, the opponents to it being satisfied with the appointment of a trustee, accountable to the public for the true and faithful discharge of his duty, and to the auditor for his salary. The House also was pleased with the clause, that no member should vacate his seat in consequence of accepting the office of trustee to the auditor of the Exchequer. This last article increases our dissatisfaction at the bill, for one of the great evils of this country is, that members of parliament are permitted to hold any office, disposeable at the will of the executive government, and besides this bill is constructed too much upon the boutiquiere principle. It is a mere job, to which the nation has been so much used of late, that it ceases to see its impropriety. Lord Grenville ought to have taken any other office but that of first lord of the treasury, and indeed we do not think, that the auditorship of the exchequer should be held with any other office. The profits of the duty connected with it, are enough for one man, and men in high stations should look more to honour, than the profits of the boutique.

Historical Register of public Transactions, civil and military abroad, including the most material domestic occurrences.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.

THE army of the Archduke Charles, having retreated from the Italian provinces towards the centre of the monarchy, occupied, at the moment of the conclusion of the armistice, part of Styria: among others, the city of Gratz, the capital, previously evacuated by the division of Marmont. Gratz, and all that country, by the conditions of the armistice, were again given up to the French commander. The Archduke Charles received, on the the night of the 6th, a letter written by the Emperor himself, dated the 4th inst. containing information that he had concluded, with the Emperor of the

French, an armistice, which is to extend to all the armies.

The negociations for the re-establishment of peace between France and Austria are resumed at Presburg. At the same time that the negociations have been established in Hungary, the Imperial Austrian family met together once more in this kingdom. The Emperor and Empress, the last of whom returned from Silesia to Holitsch, in Moravia, went from the last town to Buda, the residence of the Archduke Joseph, where the Archduke Charles also went.

The Stutgard Gazette of Dec. 25th, contains an order of the day, published by the Emperor Napoleon, from his head-quarters at Schoenbrunn, dated Dec. 19, 1805, wherein he orders all his generals, &c. to assist the Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemburgh and Baden, in taking possession of all the estates of the equestrian order of the Empire. In this paper, the order is characterized as one of the supports of Austria, having suffered recruits to be raised for Austria, in its possessions.

Extract from the thirty-seventh Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Schoenbrunn, 26th Dec. 1805.

The following is the position of the army this day;—Marshal Bernadotte occupies Bohemia; Marshal Mortier, Moravia; Marshal Davoust occupies Presburg, the capital of Hungary; Marshal Soult, Vienna; Marshal Ney, Carinthia; General Marmont, Styria; Marshal Massena, Carniola; Marshal Augereau commands the reserve in Suabia.

Marshal Massena, with the army of Italy, is become the eighth division of the grand army. Prince Eugene is commander in chief of all the troops in the Venetian territories and the kingdom of Italy.

General St. Cyr is advancing by forced marches towards Naples, to punish the treason of the Queen, and to precipitate from the throne this culpable woman, who has violated, in so shameless a manner, all that is held sacred among men. It was endeavoured to intercede for her with the Emperor; he replied, "Were hostilities to recommence, and the nation to support a thirty-years war, so atrocious an act of perfidy cannot be pardoned." The Queen of Naples has ceased to reign. This last crime has completed her destiny.

M. Talleyrand is at Presburg, where the negociations are carrying on. The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Austria are, Prince John of Lichtenstein, and Gen. Guilay.

Prince Charles has requested to see the Emperor. His Majesty will have an interview to-morrow, with this Prince, at the hunting seat, off Stamersdorff, three leagues from Vienna.

The Emperor has made many promotions in the army, and the Legion of Honour; but the commissions which he has at his disposal are scarcely sufficient to recompense so many brave men.

The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg are to assume the title of Kings; a reward which they have deserved, by the attachment and friendship which they have shewn his Majesty upon all occasions.

The Emperor of Austria continues at Holitsch.

The Emperor has given orders, that there shall be an apartment prepared for the Napoleon museum, to receive all the curiosities collected at Vienna. He has ordered the guns and colours, which were taken from Bavaria in 1740, to be restored. The Bavarians then made common cause with France, but France was then governed by a pusillanimous priest.

The people of Italy have displayed great energy. The Emperor has often said, 'Why do not my people of Italy appear with distinction on the theatre of the world.' They are full of wit and spirit: it will consequently be no difficult task to give them the proper military qualities. The Italian artillery belonging to the Royal Guard covered themselves with glory at the battle of Austerlitz, and obtained the approbation of all the experienced French artillerists. The Royal Guard always marched with the Imperial Guard, and every where shewed themselves worthy to do so.

Frankfort, Dec. 31.—The Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, have taken possession of all the property of the Teutonic and Maltese Orders in their respective territories.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Munich on the 31st of December.

STATE PAPER.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

HIS Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have resolved to proceed without delay to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, and have in consequence named Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, the Prince John of Lichtenstein, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Grand Cross of the Military Order of Maria Teresa, Chamberlain, Lieutenant-General of the armies of his said Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, and proprietor of a regiment of Hussars; and Count Ignaz de Guylai, commander of the Military Order of Maria Teresa, Chamberlain of his said Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, Lieutenant-General of his armies, and proprietor of a regiment of Infantry; and his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Grand Chamberlain, Minister of the Foreign Relations of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy; Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and Knt. of the Red and the Black Eagle of Prussia; who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows:

Art. I. There shall be from the date of this day peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects respectively for ever.

II. France shall continue to possess in property and sovereignty the Duchies, Principalities, Lordships, and Territories, beyond the Alps, which were before the present treaty united and incorporated with the French Empire, or governed by the laws and government of France.

III. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, for himself, his heirs, and successors, recognizes the dispositions made by his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, relative to the Principalities of Lucca and Piombino.

IV. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria renounces, as well for himself, as for his heirs and successors, that part of the States of the Republic of Venice, ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, which shall be united in perpetuity to the kingdom of Italy.

V. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria acknowledges his Majesty the Emperor of the French as King of Italy; but it is agreed that, in conformity with the declaration made by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, at the moment when he took the crown of Italy, that as soon as the parties named in that declaration shall have fulfilled the conditions therein expressed, the crowns of France and Italy shall be separated for ever, and cannot in any case be united on the same head. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany binds himself to acknowledge, on the separation, the successor his Majesty the Emperor of the French shall appoint to himself as King of Italy.

VI. The present treaty of peace is declared to comprehend their most Serene Highnesses the Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemburg, and Baden, and the Batavian Republic, Allies of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in the present war.

VII. The Electors of Bavaria and Wertemberg having taken the title of King, without ceasing nevertheless to belong to the Germanic confederation, his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria acknowledges them in that character.

VIII. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs and successors, as for the Princes of his house, their heirs and successors respectively, renounces the Principalities, Lordships, domains, and territories hereafter specified:

Cedes and abandons to his Majesty the King of Bavaria the Margraviate of Burgau and its dependencies, the Principality of Eichstadt, the part of the territory of Passau belonging to the Elector of Saltzburg, and situated between Bohemia, Austria, the Danube, and the Inn; the country of Tyrol, comprehending therein the Principalities of Brixen and Botzen, the seven Lordships of ths Voralberg, with their detached dependencies; the county of Hoenems, the county of Konigsegg,

Rottensels, the Lordships of Tetnany and Argen, and the town and territory of Lindau.

To his Majesty the King of Wirtemberg, the five cities of the Danube, to wit:—Ehingen, Munderkengen, Rudlingen, Mengen and Sulgaw, with their dependencies, the city of Constance excepted, that part of the Brisgaw which extends in the possessions of Wirtemberb, and situated to the east of a line, drawn from Schlegelberg to Molbach, and the towns and territories of Willengen and Brentingen, to his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, the Brisgaw, (with the exception of the branch and separate portions above described) the Ortenaw and their dependencies, the city of Constance, and the commanding of Meinau.

The Principalities, Lordships, domains, and territories above mentioned, shall be possessed respectively by their Majesties, the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and by his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, as well in paramount as in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner, by the same titles, and with the same rights and prerogatives, with which they were possessed by his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, or the Princes of his house, and not otherwise.

IX. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, acknowledges the debts contracted by the house of Austria, for the benefit of private persons and public establishments of the country, making at present an integrant part of the French Empire; and it is agreed that his said Majesty shall remain free from all obligation, with respect to any debts whatsoever which the house of Austria may have contracted, on the ground of the possession, and of securities on the soil of the countries which it renounces by the present treaty.

X. The county of Salzburgh, and of Berchtolfgaden, belonging to his Royal and Electoral Highness Prince Ferdinand, shall be incorporated with the Empire of Austria; and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria shall possess them in full property and sovereignty, but by the title of a Duchy only.

XI. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages himself to obtain, in favour of the Archduke Ferdinand, Elector of Salzburgh, the cession, by his Majesty the King of Bavaria, of the Principality of Wortzburgh, such as it has been given to his said Majesty by the recess of the deputation of the Germanic Empire, of the 25th February, 1803.

The Electoral title of his Royal Highness, shall be transferred to this Principality, which his Royal Highness shall possess in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner and on the same conditions that he possessed the Electorate of Salzburgh.

And with respect to debts, it is agreed, that the new possessor shall stand charged only with those debts resulting from loans formally agreed to by the states of the country, or the expences incurred for the effective administration of the said country.

XII. The dignity of Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, its rights, domains, and revenues, which before the present war were dependencies of Mergentheim, the chief place of the Order; the other rights, domains, and revenues, which shall be found to belong to the grand Mastership at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty: as well as the domains and revenues in possession of which the said Order shall be, at the same epoch shall become hereditary in the person and descendants in the direct male line, according to the order of primogeniture, in whichever of the Princes of the Imperial House, as shall be appointed by his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon promises his good offices to obtain, as soon as possible, for his Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand a full and entire indemnity in Germany.

His Majesty the Elector of Bavaria shall occupy the city of Augsburg and its territory, and unite them to his States, in full property and sovereignty. In the same manner the King of Wirtemberg may occupy, unite to his States, and possess in full property and sovereignty the county of Borndorf; and his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria engages himself to give no opposition.

XIV. Their Majesties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and his most

Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, shall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their ancient estates, the plenitude of sovereignty, and all the rights resulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in the same manner as his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, over their German States. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, both as chief of the Empire, and as a co-estate, engages himself not to oppose any obstacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make, in consequence.

XV. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, as well for himself, his heirs, and successors, as for the Princes of his House, their heirs and successors, renounces all the rights, as well of sovereignty, as of paramount right to all pretensions whatsoever, actual or eventual, on all the States, without exception, of their Majesties, the King of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of his most Serene Highness the Elector of Baden, and generally on all the states, domains, and territories, comprized in the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia, as well as to every title, taken from the said domains and territories; and reciprocally, all pretensions, actual or eventual, of the said States, to the charge of the House of Austria, or its Princes are, and shall be, for ever extinguished; nevertheless, the renunciations contained in the present article, do not concern the properties, which are by the 11th article, or which shall be, by virtue of the 12th article above, conceded to their Royal Highnesses the Archdukes, named in the said articles.

XVI. The titles of the domains, and archives, the plans and maps of the different countries, towns, and fortresses, ceded by the present treaty, shall be given up in the space of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, to the persons that shall have acquired the property of them.

XVII. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the Empire of Austria in the state in which it shall be in consequence of the present treaty of peace; as well as the integrity of the possessions of the Princes of the House of Austria, pointed out in the 11th and 12th articles.

XVIII. The high contracting parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic Republic, as established by the act of mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian Republic.

XIX. The prisoners of war made by France and her Allies, from Austria, and by Austria from France and her Allies, and who have not been yet restored, shall be restored within 40 days from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

XX. All commercial communications and relations are re-established in the two countries on the same footing as before the war.

XXI. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, shall maintain between them the same ceremonial as to rank and etiquette as was observed before the present war.

XXII. Within five days from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the town of Presburg, and its environs, to the extent of six leagues, shall be evacuated. Ten days after the said exchange, the French, and the troops of the Allies of France, shall evacuate Moravia, Bohemia, the Viertel Unter Vienner Wald, the Viertel Unter Manhartsberg, Hungary, and the whole of Styria. In the ten following days they shall evacuate the Viertel Vienner Walp, and the Viertel Ober Manhartsberg; and finally, in the space of two months from the exchange of the ratifications, the French troops, and the troops of the Allies of France, shall evacuate the whole of the hereditary States of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, with the exception of the place of Brannau, which shall remain for one month at the disposal of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, as a place of depot for the sick and for the artillery.

No requisition, of whatever nature, shall be made of the inhabitants during that month. But it is agreed, that at the expiration of the said month, no corps whatever of Austrian troops can be stationed or introduced within a circuit of six leagues around the said place of Brannau. It is in like manner agreed, that each of the places which are to be successively evacuated by the

French troops within the times above mentioned, shall not be taken possession of by the Austrian troops till eight and forty hours after the evacuation. It is also agreed, that the magazines left by the French army, in the places which they shall successively evacuate, shall remain at its disposal; and that the high contracting parties shall make an arrangement relative to all contributions of war whatsoever imposed on the different hereditary states occupied by the French army, an arrangement in virtue of which, the raising of the said contributions shall entirely cease from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. The French army shall draw its provisions and its sustenance from its own magazines, established on the routes by which it is to proceed.

XXIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, commissaries shall be named on both sides to give up and to receive in the names of their respective Sovereigns, all parts of the Venetian territory, not occupied by the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The city of Venice, the Langues, and the possessions of Terra Firma, shall be given up in the space of fifteen days; Venetian Istria, and Dalmatia, the Mouths of the Cattaro, the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the space of six weeks from the exchange of the ratifications. The respective commissaries will take care that the separation of the artillery belonging to the Republic of Venice from the Austrian artillery be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely to the kingdom of Italy. They will determine by a mutual agreement the kind and nature of the objects, which being the property of the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, are consequently to remain at his disposal. They will agree either on the sale to the kingdom of Italy, of the objects above mentioned, or their exchange for an equivalent quantity of artillery, or other objects of the same, or a different nature, which shall have been left by the French armies in the hereditary states.

Every facility and every assistance shall be given to the Austrian troops, and to the civil and military administrations, to return into the Austrian states by the most convenient and sure ways, as well as to the conveyance of the Imperial artillery, the naval and military magazines, and other objects which are not comprehended in the stipulations of sale or exchange which may be made.

XXIV. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within the space of eight days, or sooner if possible.

Done and signed at Presburg, the 26th of December, 1805.

(Signed)

CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND, L. S.
JOHN, Prince of LICHTENSTEIN, L. S.
IGNAG Count DE GUYLAI.

We have approved, and do approve, the above treaty, in all and each of its articles therein contained; we declare, that it is accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and we promise, that it shall be inviolably observed. In faith of which, we have given these presents, signed with our hand, counter-signed, and sealed with our imperial seal.—At the Palace of Schoenbrunn, 27th December, 1805.

By the Emperor,
NAPOLEON.
The Minister Sec. of State,
H. B. MARET.
The Minister of Foreign Relations,
CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.

The Emperor of Germany once more took possession of his capital, and entered Vienna on the 16th January. The two days afterwards, the Archduke Charles entered Vienna, at the head of 25,000 men. The Imperial Chancery and all the Foreign Ministers returned, at the same time, except the Russian Ambassador.

The British prisoners of war confined at Verdun in France, transmitted an address, dated October 30, 1805, to the Electress of Wirtemberg, requesting her Royal Highness to interest herself in obtaining their release from a situation so replete with domestic distress and personal inconveniences; to which her Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

"*Stutgard, Nov.* 11, 1805.

"Gentlemen, you only do justice to my feelings, in being convinced that I take a very sincere part in the misfortunes of my countrymen; and should

be very desirous to assist them, did my power equal my good will. But I am sorry that you have deceived yourselves with fallacious hopes, that I could take any steps towards obtaining you leave to return to England. Any polite attentions shewn to me by the Emperor of the French, during his stay at Louisbourgh, do not authorise me to interfere in a business which must be settled between the two governments. Though I cannot come forward as I could wish to do on this occasion, I beg you will be convinced of the regard with which I am, Gentlemen, your friend,

"CHARLOTTE, Electresss of Wirtemberg."

FRANCE.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 1.

"THE Conservative Senate, assembled to the number of members prescribed by the 90th article of the constitution, after having, in a public sitting, received the colours taken from the enemy, to the number of fifty-four, brought this day to the Senate by the Tribunate in a body, conformable to the orders of the Emperor and King: deliberating on the proposals which have been made by several members, respecting the means of perpetuating the remembrance of the glorious events which have occurred in a two months' campaign, terminated by the battle of Austerlitz, decrees as follows:—

"Art. 1. The Conservative Senate, in the name of the French people, consecrates a triumphal monument to Napoleon the Great.

"Art. 2. The Senate, in a body, will proceed to meet his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and will offer him the homage of the admiration, the gratitude, and the love of the French people.

"The Senate, in the same sitting, deliberating on the proposition of one of its members, respecting the manner of testifying to his Majesty the Emperor and King the gratitude of the Senate, for the precious proof that it has received of his Majesty's kindness, by the colours of which he has made it a present, decrees as follows:

'Art. I. The letter of his Majesty the Emperor and King, dated Elchingen, October 18, in which his Majesty makes a present to the Senate of forty stands of colours, taken by his army, shall be engraved on marble tablets to be placed in the hall of the sitting of the Senate.

'Art. II. At the conclusion of the letter, there shall be also engraved the following sentence:—'The forty colours, and fourteen others since added to the first, by his Majesty, were brought to the Senate by the Tribunate, in a body, and deposited in this Hall, on the 1st of January 1806.'

(Signed)

"J. BONAPARTE, President.

"CORNUDET, Ex Secretary."

Paris, Jan. 22.

His Highness the Prince Arch Chancellor repaired this day at 3 o'clock to the Senate where he made a speech, purporting that Prince Eugene was adopted in quality of hereditary successor of the Italian crown. This is effected by a fourth statute, the present Italian statutes only declaring the succession to belong to the legitimate, natural or adopted race of his Majesty the Emperor and King. All uncertainties are now removed and the adoption of Prince Eugene (Arch Chancellor of the Empire and Viceroy of Italy) is now formally announced by a letter from the Emperor and King to the Senate. But although Prince Eugene is intitled to the honours, &c. of such adoption, it is expressly declared, that neither the Prince nor his descendants will be intitled to raise any claim to the succession of the crown of France. The Emperor Napoleon's letter is dated from Munich, Jan. 12.

The result of the returns received relative to the losses of the Spaniards in the battle of Trafalgar, is, according to the Madrid Gazette, 1223 killed, and 1183 wounded.

ALGIERS.

Advices from Algiers, dated July 28, mention the murder of the rich Jew Busnach, of that city, by a Turkish soldier, on the 28th of the preceding month. On the following day, the soldiers rose in a body, massacred all the Jews they met with and plundered their houses; ever since the city has been in a state of rebellion, the soldiers setting the Dey and all other authorities at defiance. In addition to this intelligence, a letter from Gibraltar, dated Sept. 9th, reports, that six new Deys

have been successively put to death at Algiers; also the Jews Becavy, Hean, and Bossinaco with their families, and some other of the principal Jews, and the Dey's prime minister and secretary. The secretary was transfixed with a large iron pike run up his body and hung with a rope round his neck. To add to this state of extreme wretchedness, the whole Moorish country, from Fremeler to Constantine, have risen up in arms against the Turks, and appear determined to shake off their yoke.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED BODIES.

Royal Society of London.

MR. BRANDE exhibited a summary of his experiments on guaiacum; he confined his observations to a general analysis, without entering into a detail of all the constituent principles of this vegetable product, to which he has given the generic denomination of extracto-resin.

Mr. F. A. Knight read some admirable observations on the descent of the roots and the elongation of the germs of plants. To the right honorable president who directs, and the philosopher who executes these vegetable physiological researches, the public is deeply indebted; and Mr. Knight, perhaps, with the exception of Hedwig, is almost the only botanist in Europe who seems to be convinced that botany is not a science, but as it is connected with the physiology of vegetation and the anatomy of vegetables. While other botanists are occupied with fruitless and disgusting logomachies on terminology, this naturalist modestly developes the progress of vegetation and true philosophy of botany, with an ardor, originality and accuracy of observation, that must eventually produce the most beneficial consequences to society.

Mr. Hatchett read an interesting paper on artificial Tannin. This is his third communication on this important subject.

John Pearson, Esq. gave some account of two mummies of the Egyptian Ibis, which were taken among other curiosities, natural and artificial, out of the catacombs of Thebes in Upper Egypt. They were contained in earthen jars and were inveloped in bandages of strong cloth about three inches broad. Each layer of cloth appeared to have been imbued with some bituminous or resinous substance, in a liquid state, and the roller was further secured by strong pieces of thread, so that the whole mass was rendered extremely hard and coherent. Underneath this covering was a bird, thickly covered with the same kind of substance that had cemented the different strips of the roller. The bird had attained its full growth, and the following are the dimensions of such of its parts as are accessible.

	Inches.
Length of the bird from the neck to the extremity of the tail	12¼
Length of the neck in which ter vertebræ can be traced	6¼
Length of the head and bill, following the curve	8
Length of the sternum	4
From the end of the metatarsal bone to the extremity of the longest toe	7
Width of the body at the shoulders	4¼
Circumference of the body at its thickest part	13¼

Weight of the mummy 16¼ ounces troy. Such is the Egyptian Ibis, of which the mummy is in a very firm and entire state, exhibiting no marks of decay, although it is probable that it has been interred the greatest part of three thousand years, for the destruction of Thebes is of an earlier date than the foundation of any city now existing. The other mummy which was in a much less perfect state needs not to be detailed. To Mr. Pearson however, it is evident that the variety exhibited in the appearance does not depend on the place where the bird was deposited since many mummies of birds have been taken from the catacombs at Thebes in a very imperfect and decayed condition.

Mr. Hatchett communicated some experiments on a mineral substance, formerly supposed to be zeolite, with some remarks on two species of uran-glimmer, by the Rev. W. Gregor. This mineral is found in Stenna Gwyn,

Cornwall, the principal production of which is the compound sulphurate of tin, copper, and iron. Mr. Gregor's experiments and observations will be found highly worthy the attention of the chemist and mineralogist. In speaking of the uran-glimmer, he says, if he is not mistaken in the substance, he has detected the oxyde of lead, lime, and silicia in it, which have not hitherto been considered as ingredients of that fossil.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIANS.

At a meeting of this society, a curious bronze bas relief of a boy riding on a dolphin, discovered at Colchester, was exhibited; also several coins of Edward III. and two Roman copper coins (one of Claudius) which were found in the bed of the Thames, opposite Sion-house, near Kew. The drawings of paintings discovered in repairing the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, were also displayed. They are about three feet by two, and consist of several persons around a table in one compartment; in the other of three female figures with a halo round each head indicative of their saintship: the countenances of these figures are evidently Norman. A drawing of a spear head found at Gringley Carr's Common, Nottingham, in 1803, was exhibited. This instrument was evidently of Roman origin; and from the circumstance of its having been so long in the earth without being discoloured or rusted, it was supposed to have been made of Corinthian brass. A similar implement is described in the 9th vol. of the Archœologia, and considered as of Roman manufacture. With regard to the peculiar qualities and composition of these instruments, a very learned and truly philosophical paper by Dr. G. Pearson, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1796, will afford the most satisfactory information.

The indefatigable Mr. Lysons furnished some curious items respecting the origin and history of sugar. It appears that the ancients had nothing but honey, and that till about the year 620 of the present æra, sugar cane was wholly unknown. The discovery is not ascribed to a Venetian, who called it cane honey. It is not above 200 years since refined sugar was introduced into Europe from China by the Portuguese and English. On the 10th of January, the same gentleman read several curious extracts from his Majesty's records in the Tower, on the prices of drugs and medicines during the reigns of the first Edwards.

On the 23d, Dr. Garthshore, among several other letters, exhibited one from Mary de Medecis, queen of France, to her daughter Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I. It contained nothing of importance. According to the custom of that period, (1636,) it was sealed with two seals, united by a narrow tape or ribbon.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

A council of the College of this valuable institution was held on the 25th of July, 1805, at which thanks were voted to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, for his offer, on the part of that University, to present to the College copies of the books printed at the Clarendon press. Thanks were also voted to Peter Speke, esq. for a donation of some valuable books: to Capt. Francis Wilford, for valuable MSS. in the Shanscret language; and to Burrish Crisp, esq. for a valuable book.

The following address was presented by the Students of the College to the Marquis Wellesley, on the 6th of August:—

To the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, &c.

"My Lord,

"We have already had the honour of uniting with the British inhabitants of Calcutta, in a public acknowledgement of the general benefits which have been experienced under your Lordship's government; but we feel that those who have partaken in the advantages arising from the College of Fort William, have still a peculiar duty to perform, in conveying to your Lordship the expression of their respect, affection, and gratitude.

"Convinced, by personal experience, of the advantages which have been already derived from this institution, we presume to express our hope that the ultimate expectations of your Lordship will not be disappointed, but that, under the continued and certain operation of the same liberal, benevo-

lent, and comprehensive system, the Students of the College of Fort William may become useful instruments in securing the prosperity of these opulent provinces, and in augmenting the happiness and confidence of their inhabitants.

" But whatever may be the future progress and success of this institution, we shall constantly retain a lively recollection of the obligations conferred upon us by your Lordship, and shall most gratefully acknowledge the high sense which we entertain of the advantages afforded to us under your administration.

" The interest which your Lordship has professed to feel in our honourable progress through life, will never cease to be a powerful inducement to zealous exertion in the discharge of our public duty; and an anxious desire to deserve and to maintain the good opinion of your Lordship, will animate our endeavours to diffuse those benefits which it was your object to perpetuate by the institution of the College of Fort William.

" There are many, my Lord, who have, with us, partaken in the benefits of the institution, whose absence prevents them from joining in this tribute of gratitude and esteem; our knowledge, however, of their general sentiments, justifies us in assuring your Lordship, that they cordially participate in the feelings which we have presumed to express, and that they unite in the fervent hope, that you may long live to enjoy the just reward of your great and splendid services, in the consciousness of their beneficial effects, and in the united applause of your country, and of mankind.

" We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

" My Lord,

" Your Lordship's most obedient,

" And faithful servants,

(Signed) " W. Scott,
" H. Hodgson,
" R. C. Plowden,
" W. Bayley,
" Tho. Perry,
" J. Wauchope,
" &c. &c. &c."

Fort William, August 6, 1805.

To this address his Lordship returned the following answer:

To the Gentlemen of the College of Fort William.

" GENTLEMEN,

" I request you to accept my sincere thanks for the grateful and affectionate marks of kind attention with which you have honoured me, in your letter of the 6th of August.

" The advantages afforded by the College of Fort William, have been confirmed and augmented by the favourable disposition of the students at every period of time since the foundation of the institution; and I am happy to find that the same zeal, industry, and spirit of emulation, which have repeatedly demanded my approbation, continue to animate the students in the prosecution of their prescribed course of study.

" The merit of your conduct in the public service will ever be an object truly interesting to my heart, and will afford the most satisfactory proof of your kind remembrance, and of your personal regard for me.

" Your successful progress in the honourable career of your respective public duties will, I trust, contribute to preserve the memory of my administration, together with the integrity of the British name, and the prosperity of the British interests, in Asia.

" Nor can I contemplate any reward, equal to the gratification which I expect to derive from observing the improvement of these provinces, under the operation of a liberal and comprehensive system of public education, aided by the happy influence and protecting care of a wise, just, and benevolent government.

" I have the honour to be, with the most sincere regard, and with the most earnest anxiety for your welfare and honour,

" Gentlemen,

" Your faithful friend and servant,

(Signed) " WELLESLEY."

Fort William, Aug. 16, 1805.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR FEBRUARY 1806.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible, (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

BIOGRAPHY.

THE Life of Thomas Dermondy, interspersed with Pieces of Poetry, and containing a series of correspondence with several eminent Characters by I. G. Raymond, 2 vols. fc. 8vo. 10s.

A Father's Memoirs of his Child, by B. H. Malkin, Esq. M. A. F. A. S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

A Vindication of the Principles and Statements advanced in the Strictures of the Right Hon. Lord Sheffield, on the necessity of invoilably maintaining the Navigation and Colonial System of Great Britain, by the Rev. I. Alley, L. L. B. M. R. I. 3s. Symonds.

DRAMA.

The Travellers: or, Music's Fascination, as performed at Drury Lane, in five acts, by A. Cherry, 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Greek English Derivative Dictionary, shewing in English Characters the Greek Originals of such Words in the English Language, as are derived from the Greek: and comprising Correct Explanations from the most approved Lexicographers, of the meaning of each Word, by Mr. Burke, 4s. 6d. Johnson.

A New Italian Dictionary, in two Parts, Italian and English,—English and Italian illustrated with Explanatory Phrases used by the best Authors, 14s. Scatcherd.

Historical Dialogues, for Young Persons, by the Author of Harry Clinton, 4s.

LAW.

A Digest of the Bankrupt Laws, with a collection of the statutes and of the cases argued and determined in the Courts of Law and Equity upon that subject, by B. Montagu, 3 vols. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Law of Executors and Administrators, by S. Troiler, Esq. 10s. 6d.

MEDICAL.

Vaccine Vindicia; or Vindication of the Cow Pock, containing a Refutation of the Cases, and Reasoning on the same, in Dr. Rawlev's late extraordinary Pamphlet against Vaccination, in Letters to Dr. Rawley, by R. J. Thornton, M. D. Part 1st. 1s. 6d.

A Reply to the Anti Vaccinists, by J. Moore, 8vo. 2s.

Vaccination Vindicated against Misrepresentation and Calumny, in a Letter to his Patients, by E. Jones, 8vo. 1s.

A New System of Family Medicine, for the Use of Midwives, Mothers, and Nurses: also, a Complete Treatise on Management and Diseases of Children, by W. Keighley, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

MISCELLANIES.

The Saunterer; a Periodical Paper, by H. Clark, 5s.

Letters to a young Lady, in which the duties and characters of women are considered, by Mrs. West, 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

A Letter to the Hebrew Nation, by C. Crauford, Esq. 2s.

The Tears of Britain; or, the Funeral of Lord Nelson, a Dramatic Sketch, 1s.

NOVELS.

The Village of Friedewalde; or, the Enthusiast: from the French of La Fontaine, by J. Powell, 3 vols. 13. 6d.

The Cottager's Daughter; a Tale, 2 vols. 8s.

Vivinio; or, the Hour of Retribution, 4 vols. 18s.

The Mysterious Freebooter; or, the Days of Queen Bess, by F. Latham, 4 vols. 1l.

POETRY.

Poems, by E. Rushton, 6s.

The Fight off Trafalgar; a Descriptive Poem, by G. D. Harley, 2s.

Funeral Ode for Music, to the memory of the immortal hero, Lord Nelson, by J. F. of Warrington, 1s.

Wingrove's (Capt.) Ode on the Battle off Trafalgar, 1s.

The British Eclogue for 1805; a Satirical Poem, by W. J. Andre, Esq. 8vo. 2s.

Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect, by the Rev. J. Niol, 2 vols. 10s.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

A new edition of the Works of the great Francis Bacon, Baron Verulum, Viscount St. Alban's, and Lord High Chancellor of England. Printed on a fine yellow wove paper, in the best manner, in twelve volumes, small 8vo.

price 3l. 12s. boards, with several engravings. Dedicated by permission to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Carefully corrected, and the Latin part translated into English; with copious Notes, critical and explanatory. By Dr. Shaw. Containing—Sylva Sylvarium; Augmentis Scientarium; Novum Organum; Essays; History of the Winds; History of Life and Death; Miscellaneous Writings, &c. &c.

POLITICAL.

Account of the State of France and its Government during the last three years, particularly as it has relations to the Belgic provinces, and the treatment of the English, by J. Worsley, 8vo. 5s.

The Mysteries of Neutralization; or, the British Navy vindicated from the charges of injustice and oppression to towards neutral flags, by J. Brown, 8vo. 4s.

Thoughts on the relative State of Great Britain and of France, at the close of Mr. Pitt's Life and Administration in 1806, 2s.

Considerations arising from the Debates in Parliament, on the petition of the Irish Catholics, by Sir J. Throckmorton, bart. 3s. 6d.

A Letter to Mr. Cobbett, on his Opinions respecting the Slave Trade, by T. Clark, A. M. 3s.

RELIGION.

Sermons, preached Dec. 5, 1805, the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving, on account of the Victory obtained over the Combined Fleets at Trafalgar by Lord Nelson:—

1. God's Defence and Protection of his People, by Rev. T. Rutledge, D.D. 1s. 6d.

2. A Sermon preached to a Country Congregation, by the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart. 1s. 6d.

3. The Watchers and the Holy Ones; a sermon, preached in the parish church of St. Asaph, by Samuel, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, 2s.

4. A Sermon, preached in the parish church of Great Stanmore, Middlesex, by the Rev. A. R. Chauvel, LL.B. 1s.

5. A Sermon, preached at St. John's Church, Blackburn, Lancashire, by the Rev. T. Stevenson, A. B. 1s.

Disunion in Religion unfriendly to the ends of edification and peace, its consequences, and the means to check its progress, by J. Symons, B. D. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

The Apocalypse; or Revelation of St. John, translated with notes, critical and explanatory, by J. C. Woodhouse, M. A. 18s.

Reflections on the recent extension of the powers of their Lordships the Bishops: tending to determine how far they are consistent with the principles of the constitution, the union with Scotland, and the coronation oath; and to estimate their probable influence on the prelacy, the church, the clergy, and the kingdom at large, 1s. 6d.

Christian Politics in Four Parts, by Ely Bates, Esq. 9s.

Magna Britannia; being a concise topographical account of the several counties of Great Britain; by the Rev. D. Lysons and S. Lysons, vol. I. 4to. 3l. 3s.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON,

From January 21, to February 21, 1806.

ACUTE DISEASES.

Inflammation of the Lungs	2	Asthma	3
Peripneumonia Notha	1	Homoptysis and Consumption	9
Inflammatory Sore Throat	4	Diarrhœa	11
Catarrhal Affections	26	Dysentery	3
Hooping Cough	2	Enterodynia	4
Acute Rheumatism	5	Dyspeptic Symptoms	11
Erysipelas	1	Jaundice	1
Gout	1	Head-ach	6
Infantile Fever	2	Hemicrania	2
Child-bed Fever	1	Worms	4
CHRONIC DISEASES.		Piles	2
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	31	Asthenia	8
		Epilepsia	1
		Palsy	1

Hœmaturia	1
Ischuria	1
Gravel	2
Chronic Rheumatism	23
Lumbage	2
Anasarca	2
Ascites	1
Amenorrhœa	5
Menorrhagia	1
Prolapsus Uteri	1
Gleet	1
Scrofula	2
Ricketts	1
Amaurosis	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	9
Number of Cases	195

The list of the diseases of the past month is rather larger than the usual catalogue. The increase chiefly took place during ten days at the close of January, and the changes of the weather did not afford any very obvious cause of it. The number of chronic catarrhal complaints, which occur in people somewhat advanced in years, and of old rheumatisms, constitute the principal part of the increase: for there are at present no epidemic complaints, and, with the exception of two instances of hooping cough, no contagious disease of any kind has been observed.

The weather has been variable: on the whole, mild for the season, with an interval of four or five days of frost at the commencement of February, and more rain has fallen since Christmas than is usual at this period of the year. The remark of Dr. Fothergill, which is also assented to by Dr. Willan, that a mild, open, and moist winter is most conducive to health in this climate, is thus, so far as the present season is concerned, fully confirmed.

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Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent persons deceased.

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"Deep thought was in his breast, and counsel in his face,"

DRYDEN.

There exist those, who, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of opinion, cannot contemplate with indifference the extinction of illustrious talents, and the termination of transcendant exertions; unaffected by the torrent of popularity, who appeal from the present to the future, and without despising the sentiments of their cotemporaries, confidently rely, against the verdict of temporary disapprobation, on the judgment and justice of posterity. For the gratification of such minds, and while the traits of his character are yet fresh in recollection, is the following sketch of WILLIAM PITT designed.

Disinterested, correct, and estimable as to his private conduct, in the interesting relationships of life Mr. Pitt, equalled by few, was by none excelled. During the most eventful epochs of his long administration, it was his annual practice to allot from ten days to a fortnight, to filial attentions to the late Countess-Dowager of Chatham, his venerable mother, at the family seat, Burton Pynsent, in Somersetshire. With respect to those with whom he was immediately connected by natural ties, he uniformly preferred their interest to his own, and essentially promoted their happiness, even though in political hostility to his measures, and personally estranged from his kindness. He paid particular attention to his brother, the present Earl of Chatham; and to the children of Earl Stanhope, by his eldest sister, the late Countess of Stanhope. Of the only child of his younger sister, Lady Harriet Elliot, who died in child-bed, he was equally solicitous and provident: she was educated under his auspices, in Downing Street, till her fifteenth year. It was in Downing Street that Lady Harriet Elliot expired, and where, in her last moments, she received spiritual consolation from the same divine (Dr. Prettyman, now Bishop of Lincoln) who lately administered the same solemn service to the subject of these memoirs.

In the course of his long administration, particularly towards the latter part of it, Mr. Pitt's pecuniary circumstances became unavoidably embarrassed, inasmuch as to sustain the necessary style and dignity of the station of first Minister of the British Empire, it is supposed that not less than the sum of twenty thousand pounds per annum is sufficient. Of this, the whole of his official emoluments, including what he derived from his permanent provision, the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, was considerably less than three-fourths: and he was incapable of touching aught beyond. The little property which accured to him when very young, on the death of his father, and a few years since, on the demise of the late Countess of Chatham, was so comparatively trifling, as scarcely to be worth reckoning in such an account. His debts, therefore, on his retirement from office, were considerable; and the embarrassment was increased in consequence of his salary, as first commissioner of the treasury, being at the same time, seven quarters, amounting to 7,000*l.* in arrear. These he, in his lofty spirit of independence, refusing all the cordial offers of assistance and service, from numerous wealthy friends, did every thing in his own power, honourably and fully to liquidate. He immediately retired to a small ready-furnished house, voluntarily parted with his handsome seat, and extensive demesne, at Hollwood, in Kent, which at the hammer, produced but 15,000l. and lodged, for some time, the proceeds of the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, at an eminent banker's in the Strand, for the farther satisfaction of his creditors. With respect to the value of the above office, which was the only permanent provision, he ever had it is not worth 5,000. per annum: its original amount was, a few years since, made up the round sum, of 3000l. to Mr. Pitt, out of which he had the eighteen-penny poundage to pay, which reduced it to 2775*l.* per annum. To his predecessor Lord North, the amount of the office was, by a proportionate pension, augmented to 4000*l.* per annum.

Such, indeed, was Mr. Pitt's indifference to pecuniary considerations, that he has solicited the loan of one hundred pounds at the most prosperous era of his public career.

It has been affirmed, that "his anxiety for his country destroyed him." To those who are capable of estimating the office of an English prime-minister, who are acquainted with the character of Mr. Pitt, who recollect the arduous transactions which engrossed his attention during the greater part of his administration, and the delicacy of his bodily constitution, this affirmation must appear unquestionable. His ambition in the service of that country whose counsels he was appointed to direct; his indefatigable attention to public business, in subordinate as well as essential points; together with those splendid exertions of his eloquence, which the nature of parliamentary opposition incessantly demanded: the effects of such causes, without the intervention of disappointment and disaster, might easily have undermined the health of no ordinary man, and have accelerated the dissolution of his powers.

Never was Mr. Pitt found unprepared for the toils and duties imposed by his office. He was to be seen at all hours, he might be consulted on every subject; his daily reflections, his nightly visions, were alike occupied by the cares of patriotism, alike studious for the welfare of his country. Secretaries were the attendants of his bed; and, whether messengers were to be received or dispatched, whether information was to be heard, or instructions communicated, nothing was permitted to interfere with the important concerns of the state: no delays were tolerated, no listlessness indulged on his part. From dispatches, to audiences; from the council-table, to the drawing-room; and from the levee, to the house of commons, the minister was always himself, and always accessible.

The illness that terminated the mortal existence of Mr. Pitt was of no recent origin. Of a fickle, if not feeble constitution, and afflicted by an hereditary gout, he had long been complaining. In the summer of 1802, his health was so seriously affected, that he does not appear to have afterwards effectually recovered. His whole nervous system was so deranged, that he was unable to sleep for weeks together; and this melancholy privation of ordinary repose, eventually induced his death. He was at length so reduced, by a general debility, accompanied with water in the chest, and weakness of stomach, that he could neither admit nor retain sus-

tinence. The miserable issue of the last Continental confederation seems to have filled up the cup of his calamities.

There is much gratification in believing, that such a man as Mr. Pitt, in his expiring moments, acknowledged the faith for the preservation of which he had publicly contended; that he died in the communion of christianity, "in charity with all mankind," and in the hope of true immortality. Dr. Prettyman, once his preceptor, and lastly his confessor, who, in the dedication prefixed to his "Elements of Christian Theology," assured the world of Mr. Pitt's early persuasion of the truth of religion, has borne this satisfactory testimony as to the sentiments expressed by him when dying.

By the demise of Mr. Pitt, the illustrious house of Chatham, as far as the lineal male succession is concerned, will in all probability become extinct. Mr Pitt died unmarried; and his only brother, the Earl of Chatham, though married nearly twenty-three years, has had no children. The family vault in which the remains of Mr. Pitt have been interred, is situated near the North Door of Westminster Abbey, nearly opposite the end of King-street. It already contained the bodies of the Great Earl of Chatham, of the late Countess Dowager of Chatham, and of Lady Harriet Elliot. This receptacle is about ten feet by six, and about ten feet deep.

FUNERAL OF MR. PITT.

On Tuesday evening, the remains of Mr. Pitt were brought from Putney in the most private manner, under an escort, and lodged in the Painted Chamber in the House of Lords, about eleven o'clock. That apartment was fitted up in a manner suited to the occasion; it was entirely covered with black cloth, and festooned in a variety of folds. The body was placed under a canopy, decorated with the escutcheons, &c. of the family, and rested upon an elevated platform, fitted up to correspond with the solemnity of the Chamber.

LYING IN STATE.

On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, Sir R. Ford, Mr. Marsh, and Mr. Thomas, from the Lord Chamberlain's office, attended at the Jerusalem Chamber, where they were waited upon by Mr. Townshend, the Deputy Herald at Arms, with the several officers of the Herald's College. After the necessary instructions were delivered for the body to lie in state, the banners proceeded to decorate the coffin, and erect the columns, flags, and trophies. The lights, &c. being prepared, Mr. Thomas, of the Chamberlain's office, was appointed principal attendant, as representative of the Lord Chamberlain. Sir R. Ford stationed the whole of the Bow-street officers (all dressed in mourning) in the principal avenues, with 120 constables, aided by a battalion of the guards, in the outer passages and streets leading to Westminster Hall and Old Palace Yard; while a whole squadron of the Life Guards paraded New and Old Palace Yards, and the adjacent streets. At nine o'clock the crowd began to assemble in New and Old Palace Yards; and though not very numerous, impatience seemed to prevail on the delay of admission. At a quarter before ten admittance was gained through the door in Old Palace Yard, leading up to the House of Commons. The crowd completely filled the avenues; and at ten o'clock, the doors of the lobby of the House of Commons were thrown open. Notwithstanding the pressure of the crowd, every disagreeable accident was prevented by the excellent regulations of the Police.

On passing the raised lobby of the House of Commons, the spectators entered the long gallery, which was hung with black, lighted up by seventy-one wax lights in tin sconces, and attended by Bow-street officers. The spectators then proceed to the painted chamber, the passage to and from which was in a horse-shoe form, and at the upper end of which was placed the coffin, on bearers, completely covered with a pall. On the right of the latter were placed ten silver candlesticks, on pedestals, covered with black cloth and large wax tapers, interspersed with four elegant stags, with the various insignia of the several offices of the deceased, and his arms. At the foot of the coffin was placed the King's banner, with an admiral's streamer and jack rolled, with his shield and sword, and his arms embossed, on a raised platform; over which we observed his helmet and other

insignia, surmounted by the anchor, supporting a crane (the Chatham crest) on the left of the coffin was placed the same number of lights and banners as on the right, with Mr. Thomas as principal. At the head of the coffin also, ten gentlemen of the wardrobe, attendants, in deep mourning cloaks and scarfs, with twelve other gentlemen porters, variously dispersed. The whole of the painted chamber was also hung in black, the upper part of which displayed a deep silver border, about a foot deep, which greatly added to the sublimity of the scene. All around the chamber were tin sconces; we noticed 132 wax-lights; between each light was a banner, with the Chatham arms, elegantly painted. At the head of the coffin, under the canopy, were placed the escutcheons and banners of the Chatham arms. The canopy was surmounted by plumes of black and white ostrich feathers, with a deep painted border, representing a Viscount's coronet, and the Chatham crest, in drapery and wreaths. From thence, the spectators retired through the new door of the House of Lords into Old Palace Yard.

The coffin is covered with black velvet, with silver nails, handles, escutcheons, and rosettes. On the top is a silver plate with a baron's coronet, supported by angels, with medallions in the centre. The plate has also the Chatham arms, the crest surrounded with laurel. The following is a copy of the inscription,

DEPOSITUM.

The Right Hon. WM. PITT,

Second son of William late Earl of Chatham, by Hester, his wife, Baroness of Chatham, daughter of Rd. Grenville, Esq. and sister of Richard Earl Temple, K. G.

He was one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Lord Warden and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, and Governor of Dover Castle, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, and High Steward of that University, one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, and one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Born 28th May, 1759.
Died 23d January, 1806.

On the lower part of the coffin lid is a silver urn, round which are thirty rosettes of diamonds, worked with double rows of silver nails.

THE FUNERAL.

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, every avenue leading from Westminster Hall along Palace Yard, into King-street, round to the great west door of Westminster Abbey, was completely crowded to witness this grand and awful procession. The day was remarkably fine, and the sun shone with great refulgence, which heightened the effect. At ten o'clock a squadron of the Life Guards arrived, who paraded Palace Yard and the adjacent streets.

The Foot Guards were ranged along on each side the railing, which formed an avenue from Westminster Hall to the great west door, all the way being gravelled, so as to resemble a gravel walk. The procession moved from the Painted Chamber, through the Hall, precisely at half past twelve o'clock, in the following order. St. Margaret's bell kept tolling during the procession.

High Constable of Westminster, in his usual dress, with a black silk scarf, hatband, and gloves, his silver staff in his hand.

Messenger of the College of Arms, in a black cloth cloak, with a badge of the Arms of the College on his shoulder, a black cap on his head, and his staff tipped with silver, and furled with sarsnet.

Six Conductors, in black cloth coats, and caps, and long black staves in their hands.

Forty seven poor men, two and two, in black serge cloaks, with badges of the Crest of the deceased on the shoulder, black caps on their heads, and long black staves in their hands.

Drums and Fifes, in rich gold, and crimson velvet uniforms, drums muffled, and fifes tipped with crape, playing the Dead March in Saul.

Drum Major.

Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

All in the same splendid liveries.

Rouge Croix and Blue Mantle, Pursuivants of Arms, in close mourning, with their tabards over their cloaks,

black silk scarves, gloves, and hatbands.

THE STANDARD,

furled, bearing the insignia of the Anchor and Stork, with the words "Benigno Numine" underneath, borne by an Esquire, having two supporters in mourning, with silk scarves, hatbands, and gloves.

Royal State Trumpeters.

Rouge Dragon and Portcullis, Pursuivants of Arms, habited as the other Officers of Arms.

THE GUIDON,

borne and supported as the standard.

Twenty Servants of the Relations of the deceased, two and two, in mourning, with crape hatbands.

Servants of the deceased, in the same manner and dress.

One hundred and fifty Gentlemen, Esquires, Physicians, and Physician of the deceased, two and two.

22 Divines, in clerical robes.

Richmond Herald, habited as the other Officers of Arms.

THE GUIDON,

borne by the Hon. Brigadier General Hope, supported by the Hon. R. Ryder, M. P. and Hon. R. Dundas.

Twelve Officers, who attended the Body while it lay in state, with silk bands, and scarves.

Knights Bachelors.

Sheriffs of London.

Aldermen of London.

Masters in Chancery, and Serjeants at Law.

Solicitor General, and Attorney General, two and two.

Judge of the Admiralty.

Knights of the Bath, wearing their Collars, two and two.

Baronets, two and two.

Comptroller, Treasurer, and Steward of the Household, in mourning cloaks, bearing white staves.

Younger Sons of Baronets, two and two.

Younger Sons of Viscounts, two and two.

Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Lord Mayor of London, Privy Councellors who were not Peers, Eldest Sons of Barons, Earls Eldest Sons, Eldest Sons of Viscounts, Barons, Bishops, Younger Sons of Marquisses, Eldest Sons of Earls, Viscounts, Younger Sons of Dukes, Eldest Sons of Marquisses, Earls, Eldest Sons of Dukes, Marquisses, Dukes, Earl Marshal, Lord Privy Seal, Lord President of the Council, Archbishop of York, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, H. R. H. the Duke of York.

YORK HERALD.

habited as the other Officers of Arms.

GREAT BANNER,

Borne by the Hon. Henry Lascelles, M. P. Supporters, W. R. Cartwright, Esq. M. P. and Edward Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. M. P.

HELM AND CREST, SWORD and TARGET, SURCOAT,

borne by Somerset, Lancaster, and Chester, Heralds.

Clarenceux King of Arms.

Supporter of the Pall, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Supporter of the Pall, the Duke of Beaufort.

THE BODY.

Covered with a Black Velvet Pall, adorned with eight Escocheons of the Arms of the deceased.

Two Banner Rolls of the Family Lineage, carried by the Right Hon. Wm. Dundas, and Sir E. Nepean.

Two Banner Rolls of the Family Lineage, carried by the Master of the Rolls, and Sir W. Scott.

Garter, Principal King of Arms.

Supporter of the Pall, the Duke of Rutland.

Supporter of the Pall, the Duke of Montrose.

Earl of Chatham, Chief Mourner.

Earl of Westmoreland, and Earl Camden, Supporters to Chief Mourner.

Six Assistant Mourners, viz.

Marquis of Abercorn, Marquis Wellesley, Earl of Euston, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Lowther, Lord Grenville.

Norroy, King of Arms.

A Gentleman Usher, with a half-staff, on each side.

Banner of Emblems, borne by the Hon. S. Percival, M. P. supported by the

Right Hon. G. Canning, and the Rt. Hon. G. Rose.
20 Gentlemen, Relations of the deceased.
44 Officers in full Uniform of the Cinque Port Volunteers, two and two.
20 Officers of other Corps, two and two.
30 Gentlemen, two and two.

The first part of the procession reached the Abbey door about ten minutes before one o'clock. The funeral service was performed by the Lord Bishop of London, in a very impressive manner, which lasted about 25 minutes, when the body was lowered into the grave, which done, the officers broke their white staffs, and Garter proclaimed the titles of the deceased.

At his house in Aldersgate-street, Thomas Skinner, Esq. This truly good man was born on the 14th of January, 1737, at Old Brentford, and is a striking example of what industry and integrity united, can accomplish. There can be no motive for concealing that which the worthy alderman was in the habit of relating himself; and the splendid fortune he died possessed of does him the more honor, from the disadvantages under which he began life. He was apprenticed to a Mr. Williams, an upholder in Newgate-street. His attention to business and regular attendance at a meeting-house of Independents in Silver-street, Wood-street, greatly prepossessed in his favor a Mr. Howell, a hosier in Newgate-street. He supplied him with a small sum of money, with which in 1757 he commenced business as a household-broker, and salesman, in Goswell-street, and in 1762 married a most amiable woman, who died about eight years ago, the daughter of Mr. White, a saw-maker, with whom he received the sum of one hundred pounds. His persevering industry meeting with success, he became an auctioneer and built a handsome house in Aldersgate-street, which he made his town residence till the day of his death. Mr. S's characteristics as an auctioneer—plain-truth, unimpeachable honor and honesty, soon recommended him to very extensive patronage. He is said to have honorably gained more money than any other individual in that profession ever did, Christie not excepted. Indeed Peter Pindar said truly of him that,

"He with a hammer and conscience clear,
"Got glory and ten thousand pounds a year."

It has been justly observed that there is scarcely a corner of the island which has not at one time or other felt the weight of his hammer, which, like a magician's wand, has transferred perhaps half the land of the kingdom from one owner to another. A single top of this hammer has consigned to gentlemen setting snugly in a box at Garraway's not merely tin mines in Cornwall, or coal mines in Wales, but absolutely whole plantations in the West Indies, with their crops and *negroes*.

In the memorable year 1784 he served the office of Sheriff of Middlesex,* in conjunction with Sir Barnard Turner. It was at this time that Mr. Pitt was standing against the House of Commons, whom as he could not govern he thought proper to dissolve. The severely contested elections which took place on this event, and the bitterness of that party rage, which prevailed at this period are well known. The impartial conduct of Sheriff Skinner on this trying occasion, when his intimate friend Mr. Byng was a candidate for the county, and Messrs. Sawbridge, &c. for the city, drew even from the enemies of his manly opinions the most unequivocal approbation. That part of the duty of a sheriff which is often overlooked, or at least but slightly performed, we mean the frequent visitation of the interior of city prisons, *without the gaoler or turnkey's company, operating as a restraint on the complaints prisoners would otherwise make*, this duty Mr. Skinner never overlooked. The regulations effected by him in Newgate and elsewhee produced the most salutary effects to their unhappy inmates. The numerous objects who every year doomed to capital punishment, were formerly dragged through the streets

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* The circumstance of his being put in nomination, at the Common Hall, was unknown to Mr. Skinner and unexpected by the Livery. Yet so highly was he esteemed that he was elected by a vast majority. The first intelligence of the honor thus conferred on him he received at the distance of thirty miles from town.

of London to Tyburn. By the humane interference of this benevolent man, this custom (so barbarous to the victims of justice, and abhorrent to the feelings of the beholders) was done away with.

Mr. Skinner had now taken into partnership Mr. Dyke and Mr. Jacques, the former of whom had been his apprentice and had ever since continued in his employ. The attention and ability of Mr. Dyke to the concerns of the business induced Mr. Skinner in 1785 to accept an honor which he had formerly declined, that of Alderman of the ward of Queenhithe.

On the death of Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Skinner was waited on by a numerous party of the Livery to request he would offer himself a candidate for the vacant seat in parliament. This, however, Alderman Skinner, as on many subsequent occasions, positively declined, through diffidence, as has been thought by some, by others from an indisposition to the necessary duties and fatigues of attendance. The high price of coals at this period was an evil, which was the source of great misery; as a member of the coal committee he was unremitting in his endeavours to ascertain the cause of the enormous advance and scarcity. It has been said, the commutation which soon after wat effected between the nation and the Duke of Richmond, respecting the immense revenue derived by him from this necessary of life, was in consequence of the measures which he promoted.

The period of his election as mayor in 1795 was not less critical than when he had been made sheriff. His political sentiments had undergone no change since that period; "interest could not frighten, calumny itself could not compel him to desert the standard of Fox and Freedom." No sooner had he been elected to the civic chair, than the ministerialists of that time gave him the appellation, so freely bestowed on all who opposed their destructive measures, of the *Jacobin* Mayor.

But, says a former biographer,* the first act of his mayoralty evinced with how much merited contempt he treated the puerile pastime of nick-naming. It is a very ancient custom of the city to invite the ministers of state, and the high officers of the crown, to dine with the new chief magistrate at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day. This invitation was given to, and accepted as a matter of course by Mr. Pitt, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, Lord Grenville, Dundas, and the rest of the cabinet. At the same table, by Mr. Skinner's personal invitation, and as his personal friends, were seated, Mr. Fox, the Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk, Lord Thurlow, Lord Derby, Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Grey, and all the distinguished members of both Houses in Opposition. Such an assemblage of men illustrious by rank, birth or talents, had never before graced the table of any Lord Mayor. The next part of Mr. Skinner's public conduct which merits attention, is that which relates to the State Trials at the Old Bailey. The predecessor of Mr. Skinner, had deemed is necessary, for the preservation of the peace, during the trial of Mr Horne Tooke, to line the Old Bailey with the military. Upon the continuation of these trials, the new Lord Mayor politely refused the proffered services of the soldiers. For this act he was severely censured by the ministerial journalists, and it has been said an attempt was made by high authority to compel him to adopt the military regime. He continued, however, to preserve the peace of the metropolis through the whole of his mayoralty, by the aid of the civil powers alone. This and other parts of his conduct raised him to the highest degree of popularity. The hospitality of his table and the splendor of his entertainments at the Mansion-house, though at least equal to any of his predecessors, are objects which have only a minor claim to notice, eclipsed as they were by the inflexible integrity and patriotic independence with which he discharged every function of a chief magistrate. After a year of most fatiguing duties he resigned that office, amidst the applause of the poor, and the approbation of all ranks.

On Michaelmas day, 1799, Mr. Skinner was again returned by the Livery of London in conjunction with Mr. Coombe to the Court of Aldermen, for the choice of one of them to be Lord Mayor, when the Court elected the former a second time in preference to Mr. Coombe, who had not served the office. This decision of the Court of Aldermen Mr. Skinner nobly resisted, by refusing to serve the second time that office which he had so

* Public Charact. Vol. II.

recently and honorably discharged. The perseverance of the Livery in returning to the Court of Aldermen these two gentlemen only, and the firmness of Mr. Skinner in refusing to serve the office, at length fixed Alderman Coombe in the chief magistracy of the city.*

He has left a family of two sons and five daughters. His eldest son is a partner in a brewhouse at the Hermitage, Wapping. His youngest son was a partner with him and Mr. Dyke. His eldest daughter married Mr. Wright, a surveyor in Hatton Garden; his second is the widow of the late Sir James Saunderson, Bt. which marriage took place during the mayoralty of her father. One daughter also married a Mr. De Boeck, an eminent merchant at Brussels, and Mr. Ludford Harvey, surgeon, of Red-Lion-square, another. The story which Peter Pindar's extreme Licentia Poetica has attributed to Mr. Skinner in the ludicrous affair of the Royal mutton, has not the smallest foundation in fact, and his known independence of character divests it even of probability.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in Alphabetical Order.

CHESHIRE.

The following letter which appeared in the Chester Chronicle of February 7th last, appears so very extraordinary, that it may not be improper to quote it exactly in the writers own words, as we there find it.

The Miller with three Thumbs, a Prophecy.

MR. EDITOR,

"All persons conversant with the English prophecies, are very familiar with the predictions of Nixon the Cheshire prophet, who delivered his oracles in the reign of James I. Nixon was a peasant boy, bred upon the estate of the Cholmondeley family, at Vale Royal in the county of Chester. About the age of 15 or 16, he neglected his work, and began to utter those prophecies which have excited the wonder, and the accomplishment of which forms part of the creed of the good people of Cheshire, even to this hour. His prophecies that the park wall would fall down, and the owner of the mansion be hanged before his own door, having been fulfilled, the first unaccountably, and the second by the accident of Mr. Cholmondely getting his neck entangled in the loop of a hay-rope, as he was riding into his court yard at night, gave him a reputation throughout the kingdom, which has since been enhanced by the accomplishment of the prophecy that he should himself be starved to death.

"The prophecy which now particularly engrosses the attention of the people of this county, is that in which Nixon foretells that in the reign of George, the son of George, the son of George, a miller shall be born with three thumbs, who shall hold the horses of three kings, between whom England shall be bought and sold. The people here observe, that at the time the prophecy was spoken by the boy, for he could neither read nor write, it was impossible for any one to foresee, otherwise than by inspiration that there would have been even one sovereign, much less a line of them, of the name of George, in this country.

"Now sir, for the strange solution given here to this prediction: We all recollect the interview between Buonaparte and the emperor of Austria, at a mill, the then residence of the former, which amongst us, is deemed sufficient to constitute him a miller. The difficulty which would next present itself respecting the three thumbs, is completely removed by a story prevailing amongst us that Buonaparte was born with the impression of a thumb, on his left ear, in consequence of his father who was a jealous-pated Corsican, having pulled his wife's ear rather sharply, when the good dame was pregnant with the embryo emperor. If this account be correct, and who will take Buonaparte by the ears to ascertain it? this mark, in addition to his own natural thumbs, as far as relates to the miller with three thumbs, is a literal fulfillment of the prediction. With respect to the holding the horses of three kings, that is equally easy of solution. We have only to suppose, what indeed must at all events be probable, that when the interview took place at Buonaparte's mill, the two emperors were on horseback; now those two

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* Public Charact. vol. ii.

in themselves, constitute three kings, as Buonaparte is king of Italy, and the emperor Francis, king of Bohemia and king of Hungary. In respect to holding the horses, it does not signify whether Buonaparte himself was the groom upon that occasion or not; it is sufficient that they were held, and that he, the miller, was the means of doing it; for it is not necessary that a prophecy should be fulfilled in the manner that the people may understand it at the time, otherwise the prophecy which related to Mr. Cholmondely would not have been verified by the accident of his riding into the yard, and so as to have his neck entangled in the loop of hay-rope, as was the fact, unless he was executed by a course of law. We come now, sir, to the last and most important point, of England being bought and sold, at this conference between the kings, which must be left for time and events to determine; for, at present, I think it a mere matter of conjecture. It is not unusual for people to buy and sell upon speculation, that which they may never be in possession of; but though my opinion is, that it is not in the power of those, or any other kings, to barter between them a single acre of old England; the attention of some of my neighbours, however is so much engrossed with this prophecy, that I fear there is danger of our being this year deprived of a considerable part of that excellent Cheshire cheese, for which perhaps you as well as myself, have infinitely more relish, than for all the boding prophecies which Nixon ever uttered."

DAVID FLUELLEN.

Chester, January, 14th.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. T. Garner, to Miss Millington, daughter to M. T. M. one of the vicars choral of Chester cathedral.—At Denbigh, Mr. J. Copner Williams, solicitor, to Miss Jones, daughter of J. J. esq. of Groes.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Lowe, malster. In the bloom of life, Mr. Robert Oldham, son of Mr. O. master of the Golden Eagle Inn.

CORNWALL.

As some objections have been started lately in certain of the London papers, against the government of this country availing itself of the utmost advantages that can be derived from making use of Falmouth harbour, and against its future improvement, by converting it into a depôt and arsenal of our naval power; it may be necessary to remark that the situation of the country now, if ever, loudly call for all our local advantages, being maturely considered, and laid hold of, that we may profit by them, both now, and in any future day of adversity and trial. The political and nautical geographer has nothing to do but to look back on a chart that he may perceive where the harbours of Falmouth and Brest are situated; nor can any just objections be suggested that can stand in the way of the proposed plan respecting Falmouth harbour. At high water, a ship of the line may safely sail over the western bank that leads into what is called Carrick's road: at low water, were a ship of equal magnitude even to attempt it, she could not run upon any rock, as the banks of sand and clay would bring her up, before she could approach so near the shore; and excepting the Black Rock, which no one, with any degree of plausiblity, can call dangerous; there are no rocks except what are situated close upon the shore, that any ship can possibly touch. Some newspapers which appear however to be destitute of authentic information, have asserted that the entrance of Falmouth harbour is dangerous; but the reverse of this is actually the truth, and it is certain, that there are few harbours in the world which are more easily approached, and it is almost impossible for any one harbour to offer more safety to vessels in distress, flying from the fury of the winds, and the tempestuous ocean. It is very well known, that in strong southerly winds, provided a ship were shaping her course in time, either from an eastward or westward point, and if left with hardly a rag of sail on, she could place herself in a place of safety on the banks of clay and sand, without dropping at an anchor, and in such points as that neither the winds nor the sea could affect her. Neither Plymouth Sound nor Cawsand bay, nor Torbay, nor even Spithead, offer an asylum that can by any means be compared with the one just mentioned. Some papers pretend that several of the ships under admiral Cornwallis have received some degree of damage, by having run on shore in Falmouth harbour; but this is so far from being true, that it is either total ignorance and a misconception of facts, or a gross misrepresentation grounded on some selfish motives. There is not a single ship of the fleet that has ever yet entered this harbour, any way damaged; although we must admit, that the reasons how or wherefore ships occasionally get on shore, will not sometimes

bear the test of strict investigation. If a timid pilot, not accustomed to such a charge, suffer himself to be overruled, and thereby chance to scrape the edges of the banks: If a buoy rope happens to hang an anchor, by which it is necessary that a ship should be brought up: If another ship lie all night, at a single anchor, in a heavy gale of wind—or if after one 98 gun-ship going out from St. Just Pool, at two hours ebb, with a light breeze at W. should but just escape touching the point of mud that forms the S. W. extremity of the cross chanel, by running within the buoy—and if with such an example before her, another 98 gun-ship lying still further up, should disregard the use of the warping buoys, when the tide has been falling a full half hour, and in attempting to run the same line, should go bodily aground upon the bank or banks—if, under these circumstances, vessels of such a magnitude should get on shore, are the banks of sand and mud on this account to be be blamed? In opposition to these suppositions and statements, it is an undeniable answer, that the history of Falmouth harbour is a perfect blank in the black catalogue of shipwrecks, unless we may except a few decked boats running adrift, without ground tackling, or indeed any person on boa d to direct their course. With respect to the instance of the ship of war, the Captain, getting on shore, this circumstance has nothing to do with the entrance of Falmouth harbour, as the said vessel was altogether without the same; and between the points known by the names of St. Anthony's and Pendennis; the 7 ships that went in at the same time, might have all entered abreast.

Married.] T. Edwards esq. of Kame Place, to miss S. Browne 4th daughter of W. B. esq. of St. Mary church in Devonshire.—Mr. Hicks, schoolmaster, of Bodmin, to Miss Hicks of St. Germans.—At Falmouth, Mr. J. Buckingham, printer, to Miss Jennings of Penryn.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. Beyon, wife of John B. esq. collector of excise.—At St. Ives, Mrs. E. Purchase, widow of Mr. W. P. master of one of the Cornish tin ships.—At Lostwythiel, the Rev. C. Kenday, curate of Talland, and son of the Rev. N. K. of Pelynt.

CUMBERLAND.

In the parish of Workington, baptisms 210, decrease, 52—Burials 158, increase 14.—Marriages 48, decrease 16.—In Harrington, Baptisms 43, decrease 17.—Burials 21, decrease 12.—Marriages 8, decrease 1.

Married.] At Dumfries, T. Corson esq. of Breckenside, to Miss Pearson, milliner.—G. Ferguson esq. of Carlisle, to Miss Addison of Parton near Wigton.—At Millhead, N. Lockhart esq. of Muiravon Side, to Mr. P. B. Macmurdo.—At Burgh by Sands, Mr. C. Wills, manufacturer, to Miss J. Nixon of Arthuret Holm.—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Peel engineer, in the service and employ of my lord Louther, to Miss Williamson, daughter of Mr. W. surgeon.—Mr. Joseph Stewart, shoemaker, aged 22, to Miss Mary Elle shaw, a blooming damsel of 64, both of Bentham.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. Baty, son of Mr. B. coachmaker.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. M'Kinny, wife of Mr. J. M'K. flour merchant.—Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. B. jun. soap manufacturer.—At Cockermouth, aged 61, Mr. G. Topping, a celebrated huntsman; he had also been a capital racer, and among other feats or exploits, once ran a mile in three minutes, and a half; his diet was simple, and he generally breakfasted on water porridge, which he called "the firmest food."—At Whillimore near Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mr. Mark Coulthard, a colliery agent.—At Aspatrick, Mr. J. Richardson, innkeeper.—At Rockliff, near Carlisle, in his 76th year, Joseph Skelton esq. formerly of Loweswater.—Aged 86, Mr. A. Routledge, a respectable land owner, at Stab, in the parish of Bewcastle. Some months ago this gentleman received an account of the premature death of his eldest son, Mr. John R. an officer of artillery in the East Indies, who fell in the service of his country.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Darwin, iron merchant, to Miss M. Haigh, of New Biggin.—At Chesterfield, Mr. Thomas Kirk, of Bramley Moor, near Eckington, to Miss Hague.—Mr. J. Hithcock to Miss A. Brown, both of Hazlewood.

Died.] At Derby, aged 37, Miss Burton.—Mrs. Noble, wife of Mr. N. hosier.—Aged 56, Mr. G. Sneesby, innkeeper. Aged 61, Mr. Kirk, joiner and cabinet maker.—At Worksop, in his 62d year, Robert Athorpe esq. of Dinnington, in Yorkshire; he was justice of peace for the W. Riding, and formerly colonel of the regiment of loyal Sheffield volunteers.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] The rev. Copleston Coward,

rector of Thurlstone.—On the 7th of December, while cruising in his station on the N. seas, Captain William Richardson, a native of Exeter; this gentleman was commander of the Utile sloop of war; he was one of the lieutenants that were saved from the Royal George which sunk at Spithead, and was first lieutenant of the Leander, at the memorable battle of the Nile.—J. Moore Knighton esq. of Greenofen House, near Tavistock; long a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of this county.

DURHAM.

On the 12th of January, the newly-erected iron bridge over the river Tees, of Yarm, fell with a tremendous crash and concussion that was sensibly felt in every part of the town. Workmen are at present busily employed in getting the iron out of the river, to prevent the danger of an inundation, in case of heavy rain coming on. Fortunately the old bridge still remains standing, or the road leading into that part of the country must have been totally stopped, at least for some time.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Mercer, surgeon, to Miss A. Mercer, both of Halstock.

Died.] At Blandford, Capt. John Galpine, paymaster of the 18th regiment of foot.—Mrs. Buffet, wife of Mr. T. Buffet, house-painter.—At Weymouth, Mrs. Penny, relict of the late Capt. Taylor P. of the R. N.—At Fern House, near Shaftsbury, aged 15, Miss M. A. Grove, an amiable young lady, daughter of Mr. Thos. G. Esq. Her muslin dress having caught fire by some unfortunate accident, and assistance not being immediately at hand, she was so severely burnt that she expired at the end of the two following days.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. W. Perry, coach-maker, of Witham, to Miss S. Clark, of Downham.—At Little Clackton, Mr. B. Chapman, attorney, of Harwich, to Miss F. Fisher.—Joseph Joyner, Esq. of High House, near Purfleet, to Miss Mary Reid, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. of Aveley.—Mr. Thomas Goodson, of Coggershall, aged 86, to Miss Elizabeth Foster, aged 36, both of Coggershall. The bridegroom it seems, buried a former wife a short time ago, with whom he had been united many years, in the most endearing ties of friendship, and for whose loss so poignant was his affliction as to threaten apparently a speedy termination of his existence; but such is *omnium rerum vicissitude*, or at least the changeableness of the human mind, that this worthy wight to heal the pangs of a wounded spirit and to acquire a *support* to an *enfeebled frame*, has been induced to seek consolation in the *soothing affection and tender assiduities of a buxom helpmate.*

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Hewett, wife of the Rev. Ch. H. rector of Greenstead.—Miss Vince, daughter of the late Mr. V. draper.—At Leigh, Capt. John Going; well known as having been employed many years in the corn and coasting trade.—Mr. Stephen Unwin, of Black Notley Hall. He had spent a chearful evening with several neighbours, at a meeting that had been held on parish business, and having returned home about 9 o'clock, was preparing agreeably to his usual custom, after supper to wash his hands, when he suddenly dropped down, and expired instantaneously.—The Rev. Matthew Thompson, rector of Bradley and Mistley, and one of the justices of peace for this county. This gentleman had been invited to dine on the same day at Mistley Hall, the seat of H. Rigby, Esq. and on rising to go into the dining room, he was suddenly taken ill, and in the course of a few minutes expired.—The Rev. Mr. Philipps of South Shoebury.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Haverfordwest, the Rev. John Morse, fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, to Miss M. Howell.—At Chepping Norton, Mr. J. Phillips, malster, to Miss Lampett, second daughter of the late Mr. D. L. an eminent grazier, of Hook Norton.—J. Jefferies, esq. of Swansea, to Miss M. Tringham, daughter of the Rev. Mr. T. of Llinhlethian, near Cowbridge.

Deid.] At Gloucester, Mr. George Mander.—Mrs. Thornton, of the Upper George Coffee-House.—At Chepstow, Mrs. Morgan, relict of the late Thos. M. esq. comptroller of the customs.—At Abergavenny, Mr. T. Evans, of the King's Head Inn.—At Wotton, Mr. W. Townshend, draper.—In his 83d year, at Slowse, in the parish of

Arlingham.—The Rev. H. Davis. A.M. upwards of 50 years rector of Clifton, in Berkshire, and many years perpetual curate of Saul in this county.—The Rev. Sam. Price, 33 years minister of a Presbyterian congregation at Newcastle, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Rain gauge. It appears that the quantity of rain which fell during the last month, was 5 inches, 27 100ths, that of the corresponding month in 1805, 2 inches, 44 100ths, in 1804, 4 inches, 18 100ths and in 1803, 2 inches, 29 100ths. The quantity of rain in the preceding month, exceed that of any other, during the two last years, except the month of November 1804, when it measured 5 inches, 44 100ths. Hereford Journal, Feb. 12th.

Lately at a meeting of the proprietors of the Tontine, at Swansea, South Wales, for building public rooms and a theatre, it was resolved that the foundations of the respective buildings intended, should be immediately laid down, and the work proceeded upon.

Married.]At Durston, Mr. Hardwicke of Lulham Court, to Miss Lewis, 2d daughter of the Rev. D. L. of Monnington upon Wye.—At Hereford, the Rev. T. Wynne, to Miss Sirrell, eldest daughter of R. S esq. of Westerston.—Mr. L. Powell of Maescarnog, to Miss Mary Price, eldest daughter of Walter P. esq. of Glynllech, in Breconshire.

Died.] At Hereford, in an advanced age, Mrs. Symonds, wife of the late Mr. T. S. statuary.—Mr. Edward Williams, porter to the Bishop's palace.—Mrs. Hopkins, wife of D. A. esq. of Brynllys in Cardiganshire.—Aged 91, Mrs. Watkins, mother of Mr. W. of the half Moon inn.—At Leominster, Miss Plevy, milliner.—At Upton Castle, in Pembrokeshire, Mrs. Rees widow of the late Rev. J. R. rector of Nash.—At Talgarth in Brecknockshire, the Rev. John Morgan, rector of Llanelac, and curate of Talgarth 47 years.

HAMPSHIRE.

Summary of the account of the Hampshire society for the relief of prisoners confined for small debts; as per annual report lately delivered to the members. For the year ending 1st of January, 1805. Total receipts, 134l. 16s. 11d. Total disbursements, 74l. 5s. 11d. Debtors discharged 11, having 8 wives and 20 children. Total number of debtors that have been discharged in four years, 57 having 35 wives, and 109 children.

Married.] At Michelmarsh, Mr. J. Colson, to Miss Rogers. At Southampton, Mr. Bienvenue, merchant, to Miss Hanow, of the island of Guernsey. Captain Gordon, to Miss Prior, of Hamble. J. D. Hopwood, esq. of Havant, lieutenant in the 68th regiment, to Miss Holloway, of Andover. At Winchester, Mr. R. Smith, to Miss Richards. Mr. D. Pavey, hair-dresser, aged 77, to Fanny Dawkins, aged 23! At Ringwood, Cornet Sharpe, of the royal waggon train, to Miss Quinton.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. J. Young, linen-draper. At Winchester, in his 81st year, T. Goodridge Waller, esq. At Christchurch, lieutenant B. Skrymsher, the officer who commanded the signal post on Church-head. At Alresford, Mr. W. Houghton, draper. At Fareham, aged 105 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer. It is rather remarkable, that she had lost her eye-sight for many years, but recovered it in her 100th year. At Nunwell, in the isle of Wight, Sir William Oglander, bart. At Ash, near Basingstoke, the Rev. George Lefroy. J. Mills, esq. of Croston House, near Titchfield. Mrs. Playne, matron of the county hospital. Lieutenant Smith, of the Namur ship of war, son of T. A. S. esq. of South Tidworth, in this county, This gentleman was unfortunately drowned near St. Helen's.

KENT.

It is intended to build immediately a new chapel in the Dock-yard, at Chatham, for the accommodation of the officers, artificers, marines and others connected with the duties of the yard. The plan has been fully approved of, and when carried into execution, it is announced that the chapel will be sufficiently large to contain four thousand persons.

Married.] At Strood, Lieutenant J. Harris, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Dodd, daughter of the late James D. Esq. purser in the navy. W. Chamberlayne, Esq. of Rolvendon, in this county, to Miss Frances Bishopp, daughter of Colonel H. B. and granddaughter of Sir Cecil B. of Parham-park, Sussex. At Aylesford, Mr. Summerfield, steward to the Earl of Aylesford, to Miss Dunning. At Dover, Robert Forbes, esq. of the Fifeshire militia, to Miss Goreley. At

Chislehurst, the Rev. G. Leonard Jackson, to Miss Louisa H. Woolaston.

Died.] At Gravesend, Mr. Thomas Pitt, master of the White Hart tavern. At Margate, in his 31st year, Mr. J. Curling Cobb, timber merchant, and principal clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Francis Cobb and Son. At Greenwich, Mr. Henry Irish, surgeon. In an advanced age, Richard Sankey, esq. of Hastingleigh. The bulk of his property, which is very considerable, he has bequeathed to his relation, Mr. John Sankey, of Brabourn. At Goodnestone, lady Bridges, wife of Sir Brook B. bart. and daughter of the late Robert Foote, esq. of Malden Abbey, in this county.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Leicester, in his 49th year, Mr. W. Spencer, late of Sharman's lodge. At Loughbow, Mr. A. Newberry. At Blaby, Mr. R. Brewin Freer. At Higham on the Hill, Mr. John Harris. At Arnsby, Mr. Hall, grazier. T. Benshin, esq. of Stoney Stanton. Miss Warren, only sister of Mr. Bentley W. attorney, in Uppingham. Aged 77, Mrs. Bishop, of the Talbot Inn, Gilmorton.

Married. At Leicester, Mr. Stone, of Barrow-upon-Soar, to Mrs. Burgess. Mr. Bruce, coach-proprietor, to Miss Wright, of Barrow.

LANCASHIRE.

Baptisms registered at the Manchester Collegiate church, last year, 3358; burials at ditto, 969. A similar disparity is not to be with in the united kingdoms.

Married.]—Mr. Jackson organist, to Miss Whalley, both of Kirkham. Mr. Schofield, cotton manufacturer of Pilkington, to Miss. R. Shuttleworth.

Died.]—At Lancaster, aged 72, Mr. W Feddon, surveyor of the excise at that port.—At Liverpool in her 59th year, Mrs. Distell, wife of Mr. N. Distell, sugar-baker.—Mr. R. Watkinson, of the island of St. Vincent.—At Manchester, Mr. John Scott, a considerable Carrier between Manchester and Scotland.—At Wigan, Mrs. Welch, relict of the late Mr. W. formerly manager of the Buxton, and other provincial theatres.—At Prescot, Mr. Peacock, draper.—At Preston, Mr. Whitehead, brass-founder.—At Plymouth, Miss Fell, daughter of the late Dr. F. of Ulverston.—At Pendleton, Joseph Booth, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Marriages.]—Mr. Goodwin, Merchant of Alford, to Miss Grant of Witherne.—At Lincoln, Mr. Louth, chymist and Druggist, to Miss Basset, daughter of the late Rev. John B. of Boxholme.—Capt. Booth, of the Wainfleet volunteer infantry, to Miss Johnson, of Kirmondle Mire.—At Everton, Benjamin Codd, esq. of Gainsborough, to Miss Caroline Kaynes.—Mr. Knaggs, bookseller, of Market Raison, to Miss Macarty, of Gainsborough.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

All the five cases reported at the late quarterly meeting of the Northamptonshire Preservative Society, were preservations. Two from the danger of drowning, through drunkenness, and two from juvenile imprudence, in venturing on ice too thin to bear. In one of the last cases, Joseph Howes of Northampton, humanely ventured his own life, and was the instrument of indeed saving both, by prudently laying his body along the ice, and thereby preventing too great a pressure on any one particular point.

Marriages.] At Northampton, Mr. Clarke, jun. of the Cross Keys Inn, to Miss C. Wood, daughter of Mr. W. plumber and glazier.—Mr. Hodgkinson, horse-dealer, to Miss Briggs.—At Weston Underwood, Bucks, Francis Hall, esq. of Eskelith house Yorkshire, to Mrs. Barckley.—At Kettering, Mr. T. Davey, coal merchant, &c. to Miss Dexter.—Mr. Dexter, farmer and grazier of Bozeat, to Miss Walker of Strixton.—Mr. E. Turner, draper of Well Close Square, London, to Miss M. Wilkins, eldest daughter of Mr. T. W. printer of Brackley, in this county.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Baptisms and burials for the parish of St. Mary, Nottingham, from Jan. 1. 1805, to Jan. 1. 1806. Males baptized, 400. Ditto baptized and not registered, 126. Females baptized and registered, 314. Do. baptized and not registered, 148. Decreased in baptisms, this year 96. Buried males 214. Females 210. Decreased in burials, this year, 121.

Marriages.] Mr. D. Hine, hosier of Wood-Street, London, to Miss Pearson, youngest daughter of Mr. P. seedsman, of Chilwell, near Nottingham.—At Mansfield Mr. Woodcock, solicitor, to Miss Vickers.—At Lynn, W. Swan

man, esq. to Miss Lane, daughter of S. L. esq. collector of the customs at that port.—Mr. R. Dewing, merchant of Burnham Overy, to Miss Herring, of Ashwicken.—At Stoke Holy Cross, Lieutenant Hunting Jollye, to Miss H. Clarke, late of Stepney, London.

NORFOLK.

"The sword of Don Xavier Winthuysen, presented by Lord Nelson to our corporation, has hitherto been suspended in the council chamber. The court anxious to preserve so estimable a memorial of the gallant chief, have directed that it shall be inclosed in a frame of plate glass, lest any accident should injure this relic Mr. Freeman is accordingly employed upon the work, and we understand, when finished, the whole will assume the appearance of an elegant entablature.

Norwich Journal.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A very neat and elegant window, of stained or painted glass, has lately been erected and set up in the parish church of Henbury, near Bristol. In the centre of the window, is a most beautiful and appropriate figure, representing "Faith," after an original painting of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the performance and execution of which are exquisite. The ingenious Mr. Egginton, of Handsworth, near Birmingham, is the artist.

Friday, at sun rise, the mercury in the barometer stood at 28 inches. It has been only twice so low since the earthquake at Calabria, in Feb. 1783.

Farley's Bristol Journal, Jan. 25.

There are now growing in Misterton, about one mile from Crewkherne, strawberries in perfect blossom; they were seen in blossom the 30th of December, 1805, by many spectators, and still increase in number.

Bristol Gazette, Jan. 30.

The great and capital undertaking of the new wet docks, at or near the city of Bristol, are proceeding upon with great vigour and activity. The excavations are in many parts already compleated; the iron bridge at Bedminster is nearly finished, and the arches of the bridge erecting on the Bath road, have been thrown across the canal, and are now ready for bolting together. The numerous accidents which have recently occurred in the river and harbour of Bristol, are additional proofs (if it could be supposed that any such are wanting), of the vast public utility which this very extensive concern promises to realize.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died.] At Littleshall, in his 59th year, the Rev. John Stainer, M. A. rector of Hope Bowdler. At Dorrington, Mrs. Gittins, widow of the late Mr. G. barometer-maker, formerly of Shrewsbury. The Rev. Mr. Rice, of Clun. Aged 96, Mr. T. Bellis, upwards of 60 years parish clerk of Long Wase, near Wellington. Mr. Boot, of Bass Church. At Madeley Wood, aged 75, Mr. John Brooke. Mr. Hight, game-keeper, of Wynnstay Park. Mrs. Smith, late of Welbach, a lady whose rectitude of conduct was truly admirable, and who was indeed truly exemplary in all the duties of life. At Feltham Hill, near London, Miss Harriot Leighton, sister of Sir Robert L. bart. of Loton, in this county.

SUFFOLK.

At a numerous meeting of gentlemen and others, held at Lowestoft, on Wednesday the 5th of Feb. last, it was unanimously resolved, that in consequence of the numerous accidents to which the Eastern coast of this country is particularly exposed, it is highly expedient to form a society on the principle of the Royal Humane Society of London, &c. At this meeting, a case was reported of a Mr. Serjeant Bubb, of the 28th regiment, being restored to life by the judicious exertions of Mr W. H. Crowfoot, after 13 hours of suspended animation, produced by, or attributed to intense cold.

"State of the Weather in 1805.

"In the year 1805 there have been 136 days very brilliant; 109 days in which there has been rain; 18 days in which snow or rain have fallen; 46 days cloudy, scarcely the sun appeared; and 56 days fair, partly bright and partly cloudy."

Bury and Norwich Journal, Feb. 14.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Litchfield, at an advanced age, Andrew Newton, esq. brother of the late Dr. N. bishop of Bristol, who wrote on the prophecies. Some years ago this pious and learned gentleman founded and endowed an institution at Litchfield, the object of which was to make some provision for the widows of clergymen and for their unmarried daughters, above the age of 50. It is further recorded of this most truly worthy character, that he gave for the pur-

poses of charity and beneficience, *the sum of* 20,000 *pounds, during his own life.*

SUSSEX.

Workmen are now busily employed, and getting on rapidly with Mr. Donaldson's new Library at Brighton. When compleated, it will be very lofty and commodious, and one of the most elegant buildings in the town, as also a very agreeable ornament to the Steyne. It is expected to be finished by the 1st of June.

Married.] Dennet Smith, esq. of Henfield, to Miss Borrer, of Woodmancote.—Mr. Hampton Weeks, surgeon, of Brighthelmstone, to Miss S. Borrer, daughter of W. B. esq. of Hurstperpoint.—The Rev. John Green, A. M. vicar of Rustington and Littlehampton, to Miss Penfold, of Wickham.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Edward O'Reilly, esq. captain in the Warwickshire militia, to Miss Eliza Wood, youngest daughter of the late captain C. W. of the Royal Navy. At Nuneaton, Mr. W. Dorey, to Miss Donald, eldest daughter of Alexander D. esq. At Birmingham, Robert Campbell, esq. of Stirling, to Miss Hasluck.

Died. At Alcester, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J. surgeon. At Southam, Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. P. surgeon. At Handsworth, Mr. James Millar, late of Birmingham; a portrait and historical painter of respectable talents.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chilmark, the Rev. James Hibberd, rector of Sutton Mandeville, to Miss Fouthrop. At Salisbury, Mr. Kent, brewer, of Camberwell, Surrey, to Miss Heather, of the Parade tavern. Wm. Bradford, esq. of Swindon, to Miss Cripps, of Marlboro'.

Died.] At Warminster, Mrs. Warren, relict of the late Pitman W. esq. At Witherington, Peter Rooke, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Munn, of the Bell Inn, aged 73. Samuel Collett, esq. Mr. J. Woodward, glover. At Harrington, near Evesham, Robert Charles, gent. late of Henley in Arden. At Croycombe House, George Perrott, esq. an active justice of peace for this county, and a great agriculturist. He was formerly a resident in the civil service of the Hon. East India Company at Bombay.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Kendal, advanced in years, Mr. H. Carr, of the society of quakers. In his 80th year, Mr. Tobias Hutchinson, of Kirkland. In his 24th year, suddenly, Mr. S. Robinson, drysalter, &c. At Salford, in the bloom of life, Miss A. Garnett, of Winster, near Kindal, and a few days afterwards, Mrs. Hoggart, of Salford, sister to the above young lady. At Kirkby Stephen, aged 79, Mr. T. Pearson, ironmonger and bookseller.

YORKSHIRE.

On Monday, January 6, Thornville Royal, for 16 years the seat of magnificence, festivity, and hospitality, in the possession of Colonel Thornton, was surrendered to the present purchaser, Lord Stourton, but not until the colonel had spent a whole month, the days in field sports, the evenings in convivial hilarity (his doors being thrown open according to annual custom) in such good humour and hilarity, that, perhaps, a more brilliant Christmas was never witnessed in this county. On New-year's day the colonel's friends were indulged with excellent coursing in the park, after which a grand dinner was served up, at which were wines at the age of 60, and none under that of 30 years. On the 6th, after amusing the party with seeing the upper lake let off, where pike from 3 to 20lb. carp from 12 to 15 ditto, tench from 4 to 6 ditto, and perch from 2 to 3 ditto, were discovered; a few were taken, and one-half sent to the colonel's successor, the present owner, Lord Stourton.—The colonel then proceeded with his friends to Falconer's-hall, upon the Wolds, in the East Riding, his intended future residence.

On the 7th of January, a lunar iris, or rain-bow, of the moon, as it is commonly called, was distinctly seen at Horbury, near Wakefield, as likewise in Wakefield, and several places adjacent. It was entirely perfect in its arch, and appeared very beautiful to the curious spectator's eye. The hour of its appearing was from half past nine to half past ten at night. A second bow was nearly discernible above the first, which was also perfect in the arch, but the colours could not be so distinctly

seen or recognised. The same phenomenon was observed about the same time at Leeds, although its appearance was not quite so vivid.

Married.] At Doncaster, John Moxon, esq. banker, of Hull, to Miss Heaton. At Pocklington, Mr. Ord, wine-merchant, of Knottingley, to Miss Leadbetter, late of Woodhouse, near Alnwick. At Snaith, Mr. Foster Clark, surgeon, to Miss Beachel. At Kellington, R. Townrow, esq. of Gowdall, to Miss Bateman. At Dewsbury, the Rev. J. Buckworth, M.A. to Miss Halliley. Mr. R. Richardson, attorney, of Barnsley, to Miss Crookes, of Monk Bretton. Mr. R. Dearman, merchant, to Miss Raywood, both of Barnsley. Mr. C. Coupland, jun. liquor-merchant, of Leeds, to Miss Johnson, of Holbeck.

Died] At Leeds, Mr. Thompson, partner in the house of Messrs. Nanson and Co. distillers, London, aged 69, of a mortification in his foot, occasioned by the circumstance of inadvertently cutting a nail into the quick.—Mr. Ab. Parkinson, sen.—Mrs Woodhead, mother of Mr. Barwick, merchant at St. Petersburgh.—Mrs. Turkington, sister to Messrs. Mallones.—Mr. Jon. Ikins, partner in the firm of Messrs. Ikins, Cockell and Co. merchants.——Miss Davison, daughter of Dr. D. of Harewood.—At Scarborough, Stephen Wharton. esq. a gentleman from whose active commercial pursuits the labouring class of his vicinities are reported to have derived more benefit than from all the charitable donations of the rich and charitably disposed.—At Sheffield, Mrs. Jennings, relict of the late Mr. L. J. printer.—Mrs. Siddal, of the Boys Charity School.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 16th of September last, in the 37th year of his age, in command at Rampoorah, in the East Indies, which place he had gallantly defended against Holkar, Captain Charles Hutchinson, of the Bengal artillery, in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was a soldier by descent, his father and grandfather having been officers in his Majesty's service. He was sent from the county of Somerset at an early period of his life, to try, like many others, his fortune in India, where, after spending 20 years in the service, great part at Fort Marlborough in the island of Sumatra, he obtained three years leave of absence for the recovery of his health; came to England, recovered, married, and in the course of a few months, lost a most amiable wife; returned again to India before his leave of absence expired, and arrived in time to enter upon most of the active service in which the East India Company's forces have been employed. He was with Lord Lake in all his severe engagements, to the capture of Delhi, whence he was detached with a division of the army under the command of the Hon. Colonel Monson, to co-operate with the Bombay army in the reduction of Holkar's capital, and received from Colonel Monson most public marks of approbation. When the Colonel was unfortunately obliged to retreat, he left Captain Hutchinson in command, with a part of his forces, at Rampoorah, to cover his retreat, in hopes of keeping Holkar employed; against whose forces, upwards of fifty thousand cavalry, besides infantry, he successfully maintained a short, but vigorous siege, at the same time contending with famine within; and after receiving, in this command, repeatedly, the public thanks of Lord Lake, the Commander in Chief, and the approbation of the Most Noble the Governor-General, he at length, worn out by mental and bodily exertions, closed with honour his mortal career. As a man and soldier, he was esteemed by all who knew him; and those only who could estimate his worth, most sincerely lament his death.

On the 21st of September, 1805, in the 19th year of his age, Charles Samler Eamer, Esq the second son of Sir John Eamer, at Gazeepoore in the province of Benares, in the East Indies; a youth of extraordinary promise, and of most amiable manners. He fell a martyr to the climate, after struggling with the jungle fever sixteen days, which proved not only a source of the deepest affliction to his inconsolable parents and relations, but of lasting regret to every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He left England on the 20th of March, 1804, and arrived a stranger at Calcutta, whither he went a cavalry cadet, at his own particular wish, and where he seems to have been destined to a series of difficulty and suffering. He was under immediate orders to join the army at Campore, 900 miles up the Ganges, in which expedition his boat was run down and sunk near the shore of Baranpore. On his prosecuting his voyage by the assistance of the governor of a Danish settlement, he was seized with a fever, which detained him three weeks. On his arrival at Campore, he was made a cornet of horse, and ordered to do duty with

the 23d regiment of infantry. Having particular recommendation to the Commander in Chief, who was then besieging Dieg, he offered his services, which were accepted. He proceeded near 300 miles further, in which journey he was twice plundered by banditti between Agra and the fortress of Dieg, and lost his all before he reached the British army. After this he went against Bhuntpore, and was encampted with the grand army on the plains of Delhi. No further tidings of him reached his friends till the melancholy account of his death at Gazeepore, near 600 miles from Delhi.

Off Cape Trafalgar in endeavouring to secure some of the prizes, Mr. William Ellis, carpenter of his Majesty's ship the Donegal, in the 36th year of his age. This brave and respected young man had been in his Majesty's navy from his infancy. By the age of 9 years he left his native place, Teignmouth in Devonshire, at the earnest request of the late admiral, (then captain) Truscott, with whom he was in the action on the Dogger Bank; and in that in the West Indies, when the gallant Rodney vanquished de Grasse. In the last war, he was in the Ganges, Captain Mc Dougal, at the conquest of St. Lucia in the West Indies, and on his return was appointed to the L'Espion, then in ordinary at Sheerness. During the meeting at the Nore, at that eventful period, when the nation was quite dismayed at the revolt of a great part of their darling navy, he volunteered his services to the post admiral, (Coffin) who gave him the command of a battery and fifty men, and from his great exertions in the service of his king and country, he was thanked in the handsomest manner by the admiral, and was promoted to the Loire, Captain Newman, with whom he acted in the long blockade of Havre, and at the capture of the Pallas. At the close of the war, though the Loire was laid up in ordinary, the admiral did not suffer his active genius to lie dormant; he was appointed to the Donegal of 84 guns, commanded by the gallant Sir Richard Strachan, with whom he continued during his cruise in the Mediterranean, and at the blockade of Cadiz; shortly after which he joined the fleet of the immortal Nelson, and sailed with him in the chase after the flying combined squadron. The circumstances attending this mournful event, which deprived his country of a meritorious officer, and a wife and four lovely children, of their sole support, are circumstantially related in the following extract of a letter from Lieutenant Greensill, an officer of the Donegal; it is dated off Cadiz 30th Nov. and is addressed to his disconsolate widow, stating the death of her husband. Lieutenant Greensill adds, that after the glorious 21st of Oct. he was sent with him on board one of the prizes; and having described the dreadful weather they encountered, he continues, "Your husband, while exerting himself with all that zeal which he ever manifested in the execution of his duty, received a wound by the fall of the main-mast, every care and attention which our distressed situation would allow of, was paid him for two days; on the third, we had no alternative but to run on shore to save our lives; the respect borne by every individual to Mr. Ellis was such, that their own lives became a secondary consideration, and every thought was how to convey him in safety to the shore. Lieutenant Fernyhough, of the marines, with Mr. Bell, midshipman, of the Donegal, went purposely to remain with him and afford him all the assistance they could procure.—Here it is, my dear madam, that I request you to summon all the fortitude and religion of a Christian, to sustain the blow it has pleased Providence to afflict us with: the boat was lost, and every soul, save four, perished." After this worthy officer offering all the service in his power, he says, "Captain Malcolm also desires me to say, all the assistance he can any way render you, he will most gladly perform." Thus perished, in the prime of life and health, a man whom his superior officers treated at their equal, and to whom his inferiors always looked up a friend.

A short time since, aged 64, Jean Francis De la Harpe. His father, who was a Swiss captain of artillery, in the service of France, being in confined circumstances, he was indebted for his education solely to the kindness of the Principal of the College d'Harcourt, where he greatly distinguished himself. At the age of 25, he wrote his tragedy of "Warwick," which met with great success on the stage. It is rather a curious circumstance that none of his future pieces experienced any success, if we except his "Philoctetes," from Sophocles. The absence of the female character in this tragedy, is a singular circumstance; the noble simplicity which reigns through it, interests us sufficiently, without love. M. La Harpe was the author of many detached pieces in prose and verse, some of which were crowned with academic prizes. This honour was conferred on his eulogiums on Fenelon, Racine, Catinat, and Charles V. He had for a considerable period, the charge of the literary part of the "Mercure;" and his talents as a judicious and profound critic, were eminently displayed by his lectures at the Lyceum, or "Corus Complet de Literature." On this laborious work his fame is principally founded. During the reign of terror after the breaking out of the French revolution, he was thrown into a prison as a susect. The works of this writer have been collected together, and published in 6 vols. 8vo.

PRICE OF STOCKS from JAN 25, to FEB. 24, 1806, both included.

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Prince's Street, Bank.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 p Ct.	5 per Cen t Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cents.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.
1806													
Jan.													
25	Convr.	St. Pau									189		
27		61⅛	60⅛		78⅞	99¼	—	17⅜	2	60	9	—	3s. pm.	5s. pm.
28	198¼	61⅜	60⅛61¼		79⅛	91¼	—	17⅜	—	—	9	—	3s. pm.	5s. pm.
29	198½	61⅜	60½61		79½	91¼	—	17⅜	—	—	—	—	3s. pm.	5s. pm.
30	King	Chars.	Martyrdom.				—		—	—	186		
31	197¼	61¼	61⅛60⅞		79⅝	91⅛	100⅛	17⅝	—	60¾	9	—		4s. pm.
Feb.								17⅞	—	60¾	9	—	3s. pm.	4s. pm.
1		61¼	60⅛1		80⅛	91¼	—	17⅞	—	60½	9	—	4s. pm.	5s. pm.
3		61¼	60⅛61⅛		80⅛	92¼	—	17⅝	—	60¾	9	186	4s. pm.	5s. pm.
4	197	61¼	61⅛60⅞		80	92⅛	—	17⅞	—	61	—	186	4s. pm.	5s pm.
5	197½	62	61⅛⅜		80¼	93	—	17¼	—	60½	—	185	4s. pm.	5s. pm.
6	197	62	61⅛61		80¼	93	—	17⅛	—	60¾	9	—		4s. pm.
7	196¼	61¼	61 60¾		80	92⅞	—	17¼	—	—	9	—	4s. pm.	3s. pm.
8		61¼	60⅞61		79⅞	92⅛	—	17¼	2	—	—	—	4s. pm.	4s. pm.
10		61¼	61 60¾		80	92⅜	—	17⅛	—	60½	9	—	4s. pm.	4s. pm.
11	196	61⅜	60⅞⅜		80	92½	—	17¼	—	60¾	9	186¼	4s. pm.	4s. pm.
12		61⅜	61⅛61		80⅛	92⅜	—	17¼	—	60¾	9	186¼	4s. pm.	4s. pm.
13	197¼	61⅜	61⅛61		80¼	92⅜	—	17⅜	—	60½	—	185¾	4s. pm.	5s. pm.
14	198¼	61⅜	60¾61		80	92½	—	17⅜	—	60⅝	9	—		5s. pm.
15		61⅜	60⅞61		80⅛	92½	—	17⅜	—			—	4s. pm.	
17			—		—		—		—	60¾	9	185¾		5s. pm.
18	200¼	61⅜	61 61⅛		80¼	92⅞	—	17¼	—	—	—	—	3s. pm.	
19	Ash	Wednesy.					—		—	—	—	185½	3s. pm.	3s. pm.
20	203	61	61⅛61		80¼	93	—	17¼	2	—	9	—	3s. pm.	3s. pm.
21	206	61¼	61 60¾		80⅜	92⅞	—	17⅜	—	60¾	9	185		3s. pm.
22	208	61⅛	60⅛¼		80¼	92¼	—	17⅜	—	60⅝				
24	St.	Matthias.												

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JANUARY, 1806.

D.	H	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain, 1,98
1	8	29.85	47	54.5	64	h	N 1	. drizzly . rain : fine	
	2	29.84	46	54	62	3	WNW 1	hazy . cloudless eve	
2	8	29.87	38	49.5	59	1	WNW	hazy	
	2	29 95	41	49.5	58	2	WNW 2	hazy . cloudless eve	
3	8	29.97	34	45.5	58	h	W 1	little snow and much rain	
	2	29.87	37.5	46	63	f	SSW 1	rain . fair . cloudless night	
4	8	30 12	35.5	45.5	62	f	W 1	. fine : cloudy	
F	2	30.05	42	47	62	5	SW 2	. rain . fair eve : fine	
5	8	29.96	42	49	62	1	W 2	hazy : thick upward	
	2	30.05	45	19.5	59	h	W 1	. little wet at night	
6	8	30.02	49	50.5	64	5	WSW 2		
	2	29.97	52.5	3	64	5	WSW 2	. cloudless night	
7	8	30.28	41.5	0.5	63	h	W 1	not cloudy . thick upward and drizzling	
	2	30.16	45	2	65	h	SW 2	. drizzling at times : fine	
8	8	29 76	48.5	2.5	63	3	SW 1	. more wind and little rain at times	
	2	29.54	48	2 5	58	3	WSW 3	. shower of hail and rain . clear night and less wind	
9	8	29.83	39	8	60	1	WSW 1	hazy	
	2	29.86	43	49.5	59	2	WSW 1	hazy . cloudy night : storm of hail and rain	
10	8	28.91	42.5	48.5	61	4	WSW 2	. fine	
	2	28.89	43	48.5	57	2	WSW 3	. shower at night . fine	
11	8	29.16	39.5	46.5	59	1	W 2	hazy	
	2	29.28	41.5	47	57	1	WNW 2	hazy . cloudy eve and rain at times	
12	8	28.82	37.5	46	65	h	E 1	little rain at times	
	2	28 98	40	46.5	62	5	N 1		
13	8	29 60	36.5	45	61	h	NNW 1	. fine	
	2	29.85	40	45	59	1	WNW 1	hazy : little rain	
14	8	29.70	41.5	46	63	4	WSW 1	hazy : fine	
	2	29.76	44	47	59	1	W 1	hazy . little rain at eve . fine ; rain and high wind	
15	8	29.53	43	48	60	5	W 4	. fine and less wind	
	2	29.67	46	47.5	58	2	W 2	. cloudy and little rain : very high wind	
16	8	29.30	50	50	63	5	SSW 4	. more wind and rain at times : less wind	
	2	26.16	46	50.5	60	5	SW 3	less wind . fine eve . rain : fine	
17	8	29.64	38	47 5	61	h	W 1	not cloudy . fine . more hazy	
	2	29 84	42.5	48	60	h	NW 1	. fine : clear . thick upward	
18	8	30.11	38	46	59	h	W 1	little rain at times	
	2	30.01	45	47.5	62	5	SW 2	. rain and more wind : high wind . fine and less	
19	8	29.78	45 5	49.5	59	2	W 1	hazy . cloudy . fine [wind	
N	2	29.87	49	50	57	2	W 1	hazy . cloudy night : little rain	
20	8	29.70	50.5	51.5	63	4	WSW 2	. little rain at times	
	2	29.70	53	53.5	63	5	WSW 2	: fine	
21	8	29 93	49	54	64	2	W 2		
	2	30.03	53.5	55	62	3	W 1	. thick upward at eve	
22	8	30 18	48	53	64	f	SW 1	not cloudy . chiefly cloudy and drizzly at times	
	2	30.13	53.5	55	63	5	SW 2	. less cloudy	
23	8	29.93	49.5	53	62	5	WSW 3	. less cloudy : fine	
	2	30 09	50	54	59	3	W 2	hazy . cloudy eve : rain	
24	8	29.63	51	53	66	5	W 2	little rain . fine	
	2	29.72	47	53	56	3	W 2	. high wind at night : less wind	
25	8	29.73	40.5	50	58	1	W 2	hazy	
	2	29.78	45.5	50	56	2	W 2	hazy . cloudless eve	
26	8	29.45	37	47	59	2	N 1	hazy . cloudy	
	2	29.40	41	8.5	61	5	NE 1	hazy . rain . fair eve	
27	8	29 41	36	45	63	f	S 1		
	2	29 20	41	46.5	62	5	E 2	hazy . rain . snow at night . fair	
28	8	29.27	37	45	63	f	E 0		
	2	29 27	38	45.5	63	5	NW 1		
29	8	29.29	36	44.5	60	5	NW 1	. fine : cloudy . little snow	
	2	29.32	37	44.5	59	h	WNW 1	snow fair eve	
30	8	29.37	30	41.5	60	f	W 0	. more foggy . not cloudy : thick upward	
	2	29.30	33 5	42.5	60	h	NW 1	. fine eve : clear	
31	8	29.45	31	41	61	0	WSW 1	hazy . little cloudy and foggy	
	2	29.51	36.5	42.5	61	3	WSW 1	foggy . cloudless eve : thick upward	

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended Feb. 15, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	71	3	42	0	31	9	30	8
Surrey	74	8	36	0	31	6	30	10
Hertford	67	10	41	0	32	10	28	10
Bedford	64	10	43	4	29	10	25	1
Huntin.	61	7	———		30	0	22	4
Northa.	61	8	46	6	31	3	22	8
Rutland.	70	6	———		34	6	21	6
Leicestr.	72	2	44	3	36	2	23	7
Notting.	78	8	48	0	36	6	24	6
Derby..	77	6	———		38	10	28	0
Stafford	81	8	———		40	6	27	2
Salop..	82	5	51	6	42	9	25	6
Herefor.	82	1	51	2	39	3	25	9
Wor'str.	82	3	———		37	6	29	6
Warwic.	78	10	———		37	2	28	1
Wilts..	72	8	———		31	10	26	8
Berks..	75	2	———		30	2	27	8
Oxford.	73	8	———		31	9	25	11
Bucks..	68	0	———		32	4	28	1
Brecon.	91	2	54	4	47	2	24	0
Montgo	84	5	———		46	5	22	6
Radnor.	86	2	———		38	6	22	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	70	8	32	6	32	2	31	6
Kent	67	6	35	0	30	0	35	3
Sussex	69	10	———		30	6	35	10
Suffolk	65	6	40	0	29	6	25	5
Cambridge	61	5	39	6	29	4	19	6
Norfolk	61	9	38	9	26	9	22	7
Lincoln	64	5	40	8	30	5	19	9
York	61	4	44	3	30	8	21	8
Durham	63	5	———		37	7	24	8
Northumberland	59	11	41	4	31	2	24	3
Cumberland	72	0	54	0	37	8	24	1
Westmorland	74	8	60	0	39	4	26	3
Lancaster	70	7	———		43	4	27	1
Chester	72	6	———		46	8	23	7
Flint	65	10	———		———		———	
Denbigh	80	4	———		48	4	20	9
Anglesea	70	0	———		38	0	20	0
Carnarvon	79	8	———		38	0	20	6
Merioneth	85	10	———		46	8	23	10
Cardigan	81	8	———		35	5	17	0
Pembroke	64	1	———		32	11	20	5
Carmarthen	94	4	———		33	0	16	6
Glamorgan	83	4	———		39	7	20	9
Gloucester	83	4	———		37	10	29	2
Somerset	80	10	———		40	6	24	2
Monmouth	93	2	———		41	0	———	
Devon	82	9	———		36	10	25	9
Cornwall	80	0	———		35	7	22	10
Dorset	72	8	———		31	5	29	6
Hants	71	8	———		30	5	29	7

Average of England and Wales.
Wheat 74s. 3d.; Rye 44s. 2d.; Barley 35s. 10d.; Oats 25s. 0d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE early seed season, upon the whole, has been favourable; and upon the most forward lands, bean setting is in general finished, and much expedition is making with the early seed corn. Wet, undrained, heavy lands, are, however, backward, as they must necessarily be, in mild and open winters. Those districts are the most forward, where they have judiciously adopted the improved plan of omitting the customary spring ploughings, and of putting in the seed upon a single earth, raised by an excellent new implement, or cultivator, called the Extirpator, sold in Suffolk by Hayward, and in London by M'Doregale. The wheats on the ground look more healthy than hitherto, and are, in some parts, very bulky and luxuriant. On some wet lands, the turnips have shewn a disposition to rot, but in general, all the cattle crops are in great profusion. In the early breeding districts the lambing goes on very favourably, and there is likely to be a large fall, with keep in great plenty for the ewes. Live stock of all kinds very plentiful in the country, excepting pigs, but prices high. The spring prices for horses very high. Prices in Smithfield—beef and mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s.—veal, 6s. to 8s. per stone—lamb, 16s. to 18s. per quarter—pork, 5s. to 6s.

Middlesex, Feb. 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JAN. 21, to FEB. 18, 1806.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	807	1555	Males	669	1301
Females	748		Femal.	634	

Whereof have died under two years old 359

Between

2 and 5	153	50 and 60	109
5 and 10	61	60 and 70	88
10 and 20	48	70 and 80	63
20 and 30	108	80 and 90	35
30 and 40	142	90 and 100	12
40 and 50	125		

Peck Loaf 3s 11d, 3s 11d, 3s 11d. 4s.
Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

January 21, 1806, to February 15, inclusive,

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

ATKINSON, R. Manchester, innkeeper (Redhead, Manchester.) Atkinson, H. Bread-street Hill, ironmonger (Jackson, Temple.) Aldridge, R. Leonard-Stanley, Gloucestershire, clothier (Wathen, Strand.) Alfred, J. Jun. Carshaltan, Surrey, carpenter (Pringle and Co. Greville-street, Hatton-garden) Angus, W. Rochester, linen-draper (Berry, Wallbrook.)

Baines, J. Bawtry, Yorkshire, dealer (Berry, Wallbrook.) Bock, H. Union-court, Broad-street, jeweller (Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-place.)

Clissold, B. Smith's-rents, St. John's-street, dealer (Shaw, Clements Inn.) Compton, S. New-street, Bishopsgate, merchant (Mayo and Co. Cloak-lane.) Cross, W. Lombard-street, banker (Street, Philpot-lane.) Collard, H. R. Scotland Yard, Adelphi, coal merchant (Mills, Ely Place.) Cabanel, R. Castle-street, Leicester Fields, carpenter (Dawson, Warwick-street, Golden Square.)

Dyson, D. Kingsland Road seedsman (Bansfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.) Dickenson, J. and W. Broad-street, merchants (Farel, Surrey-street, Strand.) Derbishire, R. Liverpool, grocer (Windle, John's-street, Bedford-row.) Dent, J. Preston, Lancaster, inn-keeper (Winder, Preston.) Dawson, R. H. Southwold, Suffolk, miller, (Fox, Harleston, Norfolk.)

Evans, C. Nantwich, Chester, shoemaker (Knight, Whitechurch.) Egerton, T. Alston, Lancashire, grocer. (Startifant, Preston.)

Flanagan, J. Liverpool, mariner (Griffith, Liverpool.) Francis, J. and J. J. Rochester, Plumbers (Wright and Co. Chancery-lane.)

Granger, J. Old Swan-lane, broker (Towse, Thames-street.) Gedge, R. C. and A. Hudson, Isleworth, calico printers (Langley, Plumtree-street, Bloomsbury.) Griffin, W. Great Sultan-street, Clerkenwell, cabinet-maker (Dore, Berkley-street.) Grierson, J. and A. M'Kenzie, Manchester, calico printers (Hewitt, Manchester.) Green, W. Manchester, cotton merchant (Hewett, Manchester.) Gardner, J. Horselydown-lane, lighterman (Pasmore, Old Broad-street.) Guy, R. Swan Yard, Shoreditch, victualler (Hughes, Temple.)

Hargrave, E. Lower Tooting, dealer (Crosfield and Co. Salisbury-street, Strand.) Harrop, T. Chester, brazier (Barker, Nortwich.) Hargreaves, W. Stockport, Cheshire, cotton manufacturers (Milne, Manchester.) Harrop, B. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, manufacturer Hatstead and Co. Manchester.) Hoole, S. Tottenham-court-road, hardwareman (Blakelock, Temple.) Hunton, T. and W. Thornton-le-Moor, York, linen manufacturers, (Hirst, Northallerton.) Horsfall, A. and J. Robinson, Jun. Bradford, York, woolstaplers (Hailstone and Co. Bradford) Hickey, J. Worcester, carver (Sanders, Sidbury.) Holland, J. Grays-inn-lane, oilman (Blandford and Co. Temple.) Honey, J. Sittingbourne, Kent, woollen-draper. (Adams, Old Jury.)

Jones, W. G. St. Philip and St. Jacob, Gloucestershire, presser, (Stokes, Chepstowe.) Jones, R. H. Type-street, Finsbury-square, confectioner (Vandercam and Co. Bush-lane.) Johnson, J. Dog-row, Bethnal Green, horse-dealer (Collin and Co. Spital-square. Jackson, J. Lancaster, victualler (Baldwin, Lancaster.)

Kellett, T. Walsall, Staffordshire, baker (Low, Birmingham.) Kemp, W. Feversham, Kent, grocer (Jones and Co. Salisbury-square.) Keach, M. Merton, Surry, calico printer (Williams, Austin Friars.

Lewis, J. the younger, Spilsby, Lincolnshire, linen-draper (Walker, Spilsby.) Lewis, A. Banbury, Oxfordshire, mercer (Walford and Co. Banbury.) Levy, M. Minories, merchant (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.) Lewin, J. Gosport, vintner (Hart, Portsmouth.) Linging, L. S. and [illegible]. Green Lettice-lane, merchants Ellison and Co. White Hart-court, Lombard street.) Lomas, H. L. Throgmorton-street, insurance broker (Bond and Co. Billeter-lane.) Leedham, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, drysalter Rowe and Co. Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.)

Manshee, W. Blackman-street, cheesemonger (Crawford, Craven Buildings, City Road.) Moat, T. Halifax, and G. Panter, Northowram, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturers, (Smith, Hatton Garden.) Morgan, R. South Molton-street, coal merchant (Lys, Tooke-court, Cursitor-street.) Moore, P. Lostock Graham,

Cheshire, corn dealer (Barker, Northwich.) Macfarland, J. East Redford, Nottingham, hardwareman (Wakefield, East Redford.) Mountain, J. Goswell-street, straw hat manufacturer (Fitzgerald, Leman-street.) Moor, G. Greenwich, dealer in hay and corn (Merner, Deptford.) M'Cullock, E. Jefferies-square, St. Mary Axe, merchant (Ross and Co. New Boswell-court, Carey-street.)

Nevill, J. Manchester, and H. Nevill, Witton, cotton manufacturers (Nevill, Blackburn.) Nuttal, C. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Hatstead and Co. Manchester.) Nevill, J. Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer (Boardsworth and Co. Blackburn.)

Onsey, S. Heyrod Mill, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, cotton-spinner (Ellis, Cursitor-street.)

Petty, J. Kendal, Westmorland, money scrivener (Richardson and Co. Kendal.) Port, J. Cheethamhill, Manchester, innkeeper (Foulkes and Co. Manchester.) Peacock, L. Beverley, Yorkshire, woollen-draper (Duesbery, Beverley.) Pratt, R. Greenhills Rents, cabinet-maker (Baker, Cooper's-row, Crutchard Friars.) Price, J. and J. Scollick, Manchester, cotton-spinners (Knight, Manchester.) Polland, J. and J. Thompson, Preston, Lancashire, muslin manufacturers (Dewherst, Preston.) Pricket, L. Oxford, money scrivener (Roberson, Oxford.) Pepper, J. Bishops Hatfield, Hertford, linen-draper (Mills, Ely Place.) Parr, W. Lower Shadwell, grocer (West, Clements inn.) Price, J. Sun-street, Finsbury, timber merchant (Mayo and Co. Cloak-lane.

Randall, W. Pope's-head Alley, broker (Spottiswoode, Austin Friars.) Raby, J. Narrow-street, Limehouse, ship-chandler (Elstob, Catherine-court, Trinity-square.) Rood, E. London-street, merchant (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.) Raby, S. Rotherham, Yorkshire, cheesemonger (Benson, Thorne.) Rowson, E. Binbrook, Lincoln, carpenter (Paddison, Lincoln.)

Stanley, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant (Codd and Co. Kingston-upon-Hull.) Stanesby, R. Bristol, grocer (Osborne, Bristol.) Surr, T. Charing Cross, wine merchant (Cobb, Clement's inn.) Stracey, F. Windsor, grocer (Watkins and Co. Lincolns Inn.) Sharples, J. Walton-in-le-Dale, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer (Grimshaw and Co. Preston.) Sander, J. C. Manchester, merchant (Duckworth and Co. Manchester.) Stedman, G. and J. M'Lean, Lamb-street, Christchurch, potatoe merchant (Wrangham, Seething-lane.) Stant, R. South Shields, Durham, butcher (Bainbridge, South Shields.) Smith, J. C. Bowling-green-lane, victualler, Sherratt, R. Liverpool, mariner (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.) Spicer, H. Walden, Essex, malster, Westons, Fenchurch-street.) Satterthwaite, Manchester, merchant, (Sharpe and Co. Manchester.) Swift, W. Sun-street, trunk-maker (Collins and Co. Spital-square.)

Thomas, W. C. Nicholas-lane, merchant, Blandford and Co. Temple.) Thomas, R. Cowbridge, Glamorgan, shopkeeper (Morgan and Co. Bristol.) Tilley, W. Philpot-lane, scrivener, (Harman, Wine Office Court.

Webb, J. Moulton, Northamptonshire, laceman (Batchelor and Co. Temple.) White, W. Norwich, haberdasher (Foster and Co. Norwich.) Wright, J. Keboroydmill, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner (Knight, Manchester.) Whiting, R. Daventry, brandy merchant (Farrer and Co. Bread-street Hill.) Willis, J. Sen. Wapping-street, grocer (Wegener and Co. Red-lion-street, Wapping.) Whatman, W. Guilford, Surrey, butcher (Thebutt and Co. Gray's-inn-square.) Wicks, W. Oxford-street, tailor (Meymott, Charlotte-street, Black-friars Road.) Ward, J. Bermondsey, brewer (Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.) White, J. Prescott-street, scrivener (Hughes, Clifford's Inn.) Wrigley, W. Bolton-brow, Skircoat, York, cotton-spinner (Wrigglesworth and Co. Halifax.) Wright, J. of the Farms, near Wem, Salop, corn-factor (Colclough, Cheshire.)

DIVIDENDS.

Armstrong, W. Santwix, Cumberland, calico manufacturer, Feb. 21. Archer C. Birmingham, haberdasher, Feb. 18. Addison, T, Preston, woollen-draper, March 3.

Bunn, S. Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars Road, merchant, Feb. 15. Burchall, L. Southampton, draper, Feb. 1. Bramhall, R. and P. Portobello, Sheffield, cutlers, Feb. 12. Beck, A. Oxford-street, sadler, Feb. 22. Blizard, C. Fenchurch-street, wine merchant, March 18. Bryan, W. Birchin-lane, merchant, Feb. 1. Billing, T. and J. Holborn, linen-drapers, March 4. Boyer A. and R. Kenyon, Liverpool, merchants, Feb. 24. Beeston, J. Manchester, merchant, Feb. 26. Bennet, W. Ivy-lane, carpenter, March 1. Beeston, A. and S. Gerard-street, Soho, haberdashers, April 22. Bradley, H. Birmingham, merchant, Feb. 28. Birch, W. and E. Fleet-street, paper-stainers, March 18. Beaver, E. Tavistock Place, St. Pancras, stonemason, March 4.

Collard, J. Jun. Canterbury, hop dealer, Feb. 15. Cutler, M. Bedford-street, Covent Garden, woollen-draper, Feb. 22. Chalklen, W. Deptford, draper, March 22. Coombs, E. St. James's-street, Westminster, stationer, Feb. 8. Cartwright, J. Newton, Yorkshire, dealer, Feb. 24. Capadoze, J. and J. H. de Sanza, Bury-street, merchants, March 4. Collison, J. Hitchen, merchant, March 15.

Davies, W. Hereford, mealman, Jan. 31. Dugard, E. Upper Grosvenor Place, victualler, Feb. 14. Dunmore, E. Stanton Wyvell, Leicester, miller, March 10. Deacon, J. E. New Bond-street, linen-draper, March 8.

Ewer, J. Queen Ann-street, East, linen-draper, March 8. Edge, T. Lower Thames-street, victualler, March 22

Forster J. and J. Jolley, Whitby, Yorkshire, mercers, Feb. 21. Farmer, T. B. Rotherithe, carpenter, Feb. 25. Fisher, F. G. Brighthelmstone, Sussex, bookseller, Feb. 22. Fowler, W. Rochester, dealer, April 19. Fell, J. Whitby, Yorkshire, ropemaker, Feb. 25. Fentham, H. H. Greville-street, Hatton Garden, merchant, Feb. 13. Feltham, New Sarum, Wilts, tailor, Feb. 25. Forrest, J. New Lisle-street, woollen-draper, Feb. 25. Fletcher, G. Worksop, Nottingham, dealer, &c. March 15. Field, J. Watford, Herts, miller, March 15.

Goodyear, W. Shepherd-street, Oxford-street, bricklayer, Feb. 12, and April 12. Glassop, B. Repham, Lincolnshire, beast jobber, Feb. 22. Ginger, J. Piccadilly, bookseller, Feb. 19. Gordon, T. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 18. Glover, G. Paternoster-row, warehouseman, March 11. Goodbody, J. Abingdon, Breeches-maker, Feb. 25. Gale, C. Towerhill, merchant, April 22. Gough, J. Chelsea, carver and gilder, March 4. Govett, J. H. Wivilscombe, Somerset, cotton manufacturer, March 17.

Hemming, J. Walsall, Staffordshire, druggist, Feb. 14. Haymes, T. Duke-street, St. James's, haberdasher, March 1. Hewitt, H. H. Rock, and T. Potlethwait, Sheffield, silver platers, Feb. 12. Hancox, E. Dudley, Worcester, banker, March 4 and 5. Hitchcock, J. Oxford-street, picture dealer, March 4. Hoeven, D. J. V. Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, merchant, March 15.

Johnson, T. and D. Janes, Norton, Falgate, chymists, March 1. Johnson, G. South Suburbs, Chichester, carpenter, March 1. Johns. S. Plymouth Dock, shopkeeper, Feb. 25. Isdell, N. Hambledon, Southampton, surgeon, March 5.

Linard, J. Bridgewater, Somersetshire, dealer, Feb. 17 and 24. Losh, G. and W. and J. D. Lubbren, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, Feb 28.

Mast, T. Tempsford Mills, Bedfordshire, miller, Feb. 13. Mayhew, J. Jun Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, cabinet-maker, Feb. 19. Marsh, R. Old Bailey, oilman, March 1. Main, T. Brook-street, St. Pancras, stone mason, Feb. 23, Marsh, G. Old Jewry, broker, Feb. 25. Metcalfe, J. Bedale, York, Plumber, Feb. 22 and March 1. Marsh, W. Fleet-street, paper-stainer, March 22 Marston, S. St. Alban's, corn dealer, March 8.

Nutter, J. Blackman-street cheesemonger, Feb. 25. Newton, R. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, March 1. Nix, J. Great Yarmouth, breeches-maker, March 8.

Ogle, J. Pickwick, Wilts, and W. Walton, Liverpool, merchants, March 3.

Padbury, P. Bensington, Oxford hire, coach-maker, Feb. 17. Palmer, W. Holbeach, Lincolnshire, draper, Feb. 14. Parker, N. West Auckland, Durham, brandy merchant, Feb. 22. Poppleton, P. Admonbury, Yorkshire, dry-salter, Feb. 26. Pugh, W. Berwick-street, Soho, tailor, Feb. 25. Phipps, J. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, broker, March 1. Phillips, G. Brook street, Ratcliffe, timber merchant, March 1. Pountales, A. P. and A. G. Broad-street Buildings, merchants, April 26.

Reding, G. and W. Andover, Southampton, linen-drapers, Feb. 21. Rust, J. Great Waltham, Essex, miller, Feb. 22. Royston, B. Lindley, York, cloth manufacturer, March 3. Reader, H. Leeds, mercer, March 3. Rankin, R. Leftwich, Chester, and W. Okell, Liverpool, merchants, March 10.

Scougall, G. Blackheath, merchant, July 22. Simmons, J. M. and W. Liverpool, merchants, Feb. 21. Sims, E. Dursley, Gloucestershire, brewer, Feb. 21. Shawcross, W. Romily, Cheshire, J. Tomlinson, Manchester, and J. Consterdine, Denton, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, Feb. 28 Schneider, J. H. Bowlane, merchant, March 8. Sunderland, W. Wakefield, grocer, Feb. 27. Sargeant, J. Russia-court, Milk-street, and P. Anstie, Hungerford Farley, Wilts, warehousemen, Feb. 8 Smith, J. Pemberton, Lancashire, bleacher, March 10.

Twiss, R. Upper Tichfield-street, Mary-le-bone, paper manufacturer, March 1. Tolley, W. Dudley, Worcestershire, victualler, Feb. 18. Towne, W. Deptford, clerk, March 1. Trudgett, J. Little James's-street, Bedford-row, stable-keeper, March 22. Taylor, T. B. Leicester-square, shoe-maker, March 4. Tozer, J. C. Newton Bushell, Devon.

scrivener, March 1. Thompson, W, Serle-street, mariner, March 15.
Upton, J. Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell, pocket-book-maker, March 4. Urquhart, W. Sion College Gardens, merchant, Feb. 11.
Wilmot, D. H. Bristol, druggist, March 5. Williams, J. Leigh, Lancaster, cabinet-maker, March 10. Wilcox, C. Chewton Mendip, Somersetshire, victualler, March 8.
Williamson, T. Holbeach, Lincolnshire, grocer, Feb. 14. Wilkins, H. Bristol, tallow-chandler, Feb. 24. Walker, T. Hopton, Suffolk, baker, Feb. 25. Wainwright, E. Thame, Oxfordshire, butcher, March 1. Wilsone, W. and J. Basinghall-street, woollen-drapers, March 1. Wilkinson, R and G. Daniel, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants, Feb. 24. Watson, A. Liverpool, stone mason, March 1. Wilmshurst, G. Redcross-street, carr. Feb. 28. Wood, J. Dorchester, ironmonger, Feb. 15. White, J. S. Witham, Essex, miller, Feb. 28. Walker, W. Leeds, merchant, March 5. Way, E. Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, wine merchant, March 8.
Yates, W. Little Guilford-street, Borough, hat manufacturer, Feb. 22.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE have to regret the inadmissibility of the favour signed VERITAS, who will perceive, from the preface to our fifth volume, that a determination has been taken to generalize, or (if the epithet may be allowed) to harmonize the nature of our publication. On other subjects, we shall not be displeased to hear from this gentleman.

It might seem difficult to conjecture with what views the versified tale entitled "John and Jane," has been transmitted for insertion in the Universal Magazine. We should be sorry to believe that the author, whoever he is, will not one day feel disposed to thank the conductors of this literary miscellany, for withholding from the public, as far as their authority extends, so disgraceful a production, in which even wit does not attempt to disguise the grossness of sensuality. Once for all, we beg leave here to enter our most serious protest against such offences, on the part of those who design to devote their mental effusions to the assistance of this publication; a publication, in the conduct of which, the great interests of society will be invariably consulted, and the decencies of life honourably respected. If, in the language of Cowper,

——— "Pulpits fail, and sounding boards reflect
Most part an empty ineffectual sound,"

it is time that periodical writers, who, by blending amusement with information, still continue to interest attention, should rally around the standard of truth; and, impressed with the responsibility attached to their influence, aspire to rectify the taste, and purify the feelings of their readers. "*C'est par le cœur que l'homme est tout ce qu'il est.*"

It is requested, that all communications respecting the character of deceased persons, may be established by being accompanied with the *name* and *residence* of the *communicant*. We are desirous of obliging the living, but we must be sure that this is not done to the prejudice of the dead. Obituary information derives its utility from its authenticity.

The PULPIT (No. 2), if possible, will appear in our Magazine for March ensuing.

Our numerous correspondents may rest assured of our wishes fully to avail ourselves of their assistance. Many of their favours will be found in the next number of the Universal Magazine; and answers will be given, at the same time, to those whose productions are not designed for insertion.

The second number of the *Wig* is also deferred until our next for want of room, on account of the great pressure of foreign and domestic political affairs.